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## 'HOPE FOR PROGRESS' IN RESUMED MBFR TALKS

AU311329 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Anastasiya Ivanova article "specially for OTECHESTVEN FRONT": "With hope for Progress -- the 38th Round of the Talks Begins in Vienna -- the Necessary Preconditions for Breaking the Deadlock"]

[Text] Vienna, January 29 -- Today the 38th round of the talks on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe begins. For 12 years now the representatives of 19 countries from the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been attempting to find a mutually acceptable way to lessen the military tension in the heart of the old continent. Unfortunately, up to now no concrete result has been achieved.

This is due to the unconstructive position of the Western representaives, who are following a policy of stalling and seeking one-sided advantages. To break the deadlock, it is necessary to begin a true dialogue, in a sober and businesslike manner, with both sides taking part on an equal basis. This is demanded by the real situation; this is expected not only by the peoples of Europe, but by public opinion in many countries throughout the world.

The hope that progress might be achieved during the new 38th round of talks was especially strengthened after the meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. At the Vienna talks it might be possible to effect a material realization of the Geneva spirit, since both sides agree that it is possible to reach an agreement on this problem. Important constructive considerations for the Vienna talks are also contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986.

As far back as February 1985, in conformity with the real situation, the concrete proposals of the socialist states for an initial reduction of the ground forces and arms of the USSR and the United States in central Europe were placed on the negotiating table. As has been emphasized more than once, these provide an opportunity to implement an important initial step which might contribute toward reducing the huge concentration of armed forces and arms in central Europe. It is well known that in December 1985, at the end of the last round of talks, the NATO countries presented a response to this proposal of ours. In spite of the fact that the reply contains a number of old positions and demands, well known for their nonconstructive nature, it should be remarked that it also includes certain interesting new formulations. This shows a certain evolution in their standpoints and closer approach to reality. If the attention of the Vienna dialogue is directed precisely and mainly toward the constructive features, it might be possible to expect an early escape from the impasse on the basis of the proposals submitted so far. With reasonable cooperation and a real desire on both sides for progress in the talks, the hopes might be justified. Vienna could become a first expression of the Geneva spirit for seeking mutually acceptable solutions, achieving concrete results, and reducing military tension. The preconditions for optimism, albeit measured, do exist.

WARSAW PACT, NATO MBFR PROPOSALS ASSESSED

AU311313 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Milan Smolik commentary: "On the Resumption of the Vienna Talks; Path to an Initial Agreement"]

[Text] With the 414th plenary session and the 38th round of talks, the dialogue between the 7 Warsaw Pact states and the 12 NATO states will be resumed in Vienna today. These talks, whose purpose is to arrive at an agreement on reducing the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, will enter their 13th year, earning them the designation "marathon talks," and causing many journalists to describe their duration as a record in modern-day diplomacy.

On the conference table there are now two proposals that formulate the scheme of the initial agreement on reducing and freezing the number of troops of the participating countries. The first was submitted by the socialist countries a year ago, and the second "counterproposal" -- which is the response to the proposals of the members of the Warsaw Pact -- was submitted by NATO countries at the final session last year. What does the Warsaw Pact proposal say, a proposal submitted in the interest of speedily arriving at first concrete and tangible results? The first step should be an initial symbolical reduction of the USSR and U.S. ground forces, together with their equipment and combat hardware, followed by a freeze on the number of troops and equipment by all direct participants in the talks (Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain on the NATO side; and the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR on the Warsaw Pact's side) until an agreement is reached on a further substantial reduction of troops and equipment in the region. The Soviet Union has manifested the willingness to reduce its ground forces by 20,000 men together with their equipment within the framework of the first step, and demands that the United States reduce by only 13,000 men.

In their "counterproposal," the NATO countries seemingly accepted the scheme of the initial partial agreement, but tried to give it a content that does not seem to be the guarantee of a genuine reduction of military confrontation in central Europe. The fact that the West not only proposes a substantially lower initial reduction -- in the first stage to be 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 American troops -- but, in particular, does not speak about reducing equipment and combat hardware, is actually at variance with the purpose of the Vienna talks. Not including equipment in the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. forces would mean that equipment in the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. forces would mean that equipment could not only be increased but also modernized. Moreover, the Western "counterproposal" -- by stressing "strict verification measures" -- signals that the verification measures proposed by the socialist countries are not sufficient for NATO. In other words, the West again establishes the verification measures as a "key problem" and escalates its unjustified demands for control-verification [kontrolno-verifikacne] measures. And regarding the proposal not to increase the number of armed forces and equipment, it limits its proposal in that sphere to 3 years.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries and the proposals of the NATO countries are still apart in many respects. The fact that the Western side -- after a long wait -- responded to the proposal of socialist countries, has to be definitely assessed as positive. With the two sides' good will, one could in the course of this year's talks find a realistic and bilaterally acceptable solution. In his statement in the middle of January, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, proposed that simultaneously with the elimination of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals, conventional weapons and armed forces should become the subject of agreed limitations.

In this way, finally, success would be achieved at the Vienna deliberations, where an outline of a possible decision on reducing the number of Soviet and American troops and the consequent freezing of the levels of the armed forces of the two groupings facing one another has begun to show. M. Gorbachev literally stressed: "The Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies are filled with the will to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side also really strives for it, then 1986 could become a watershed for the talks in Vienna."

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT VISITS, TALKS WITH HUSAK

LD312039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the president of the republic. Waiting at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border for the distinguished guest were Peter Colotka, federal vice premier and Slovak premier, and other officials. The head of the Austrian state was welcomed cordially by President Gustav Husak.

Talks also took place here in which Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger exchanged views on the current state of and prospects for Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and on topical international issues. The two statesmen noted with satisfaction that contacts between the states are fruitful and developing positively. Political dialogue and cooperation are being intensified especially in the economy, culture, science, health care, and sports. The two presidents advocated further intensification of mutual relations and contacts in all areas in the interest of good-neighborliness, peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

When examining the current international situation the two statesmen singled out the exceptional importance of the efforts to avert a nuclear war and to preserve peace in the world. In this connection they expressed appreciation of the importance of the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Geneva and the dialogue that has begun for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, the improvement of the overall international atmosphere and the return to the policy of relaxation.

President Gustav Husak stressed the exceptional importance of the Soviet initiative of 15 January, which is a constructive program for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

The two presidents stated that the process begun in Helsinki has to be developed further, and expressed the firm resolve of their respective countries to continue in the realization of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The meeting between the presidents of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. The two statemen assessed it as a useful contribution to the further development of relations and intensification of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria and as a contribution to detente and to strengthening cooperation in Europe.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, gave a dinner in honor of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. It was attended from the Czechoslovak side by Peter Colotka; Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of interior; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other figures. From the Austrian side the dinner was attended by Wolfgang Loibl, chief of the President's Office; Walter Magrutsch, deputy general secretary for foreign affairs; and other members of the entourage.

Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, left in the afternoon. In Bratislava he was seen off by President Gustav Husak. The guest was accompanied to the Czechoslovak-Austrian borders by Peter Colotka and other officials.

Press Conference

LD312146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR. Editors Dusan Kerny and Lubomir Sisak have compiled the following report on the 1-day visit by the Austrian president:

Today's talks between the two supreme representatives ended shortly after 1300 when both presidents entered the Federation Hall in Bratislava Castle where they were awaited by many Czechoslovak and Austrian journalists. First to assess the exchange of views that has just ended was the guest, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria:

[Begin Kirchschlaeger recording in German fading to Slovak translation] I am very glad that this meeting has taken place. We proceeded from a very friendly basis. We discussed our mutual relations and in doing so we came to the conclusion that we are on the right course, despite the fact that we have not yet succeeded in achieving all the objectives we have set ourselves. We not only discussed the general political situation -- we know what our respective stands are -- we also discussed specific issues concerning our economic, cultural, and scientific relations, as well as human contacts and the situation on our common border. We also discussed all issues concerning our relations. [end recording]

The Austrian prsident went on to single out the usefulness of previous official state visits, and the fact that good impulses have come from them, which he expected also from today's meeting. Because, as he said, mutual talks and dialogue are the only possibility. He went on to stress that today's talks showed how much we care about good-neighbor relations and said he is very grateful for the exchange of views he was able to have with our highest representatives in a pleasant, friendly, and frank atmosphere.

Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, then took the floor. He said:

[Begin recording] I thank Mr Federal President for his words and above all for his visit here in Bratislava. Our talks have been, as he said, useful and fruitful -- and this is also my opinion -- and it has been easier because this is not the first time we have held talks. Mr President knows Prague well and we have met officially twice already. Therefore, this has been a continuation of the seeking for a positive good path between our states. The important thing is good will by both sides to live in good-neighborly relations. This is not only my view but that of the entire Czechoslovak leadership, and President Kirchshlaeger has also spoken in the same vein today. They are great areas -- economy, culture with all its detailed aspects, contacts between people and problems that also arise around this. We have agreed that we shall strive along all lines -- governmental, social organization, and others -- to improve the situation and the climate in individual areas.

We have expressed a joint view on the peaceful settlement of problems in the world, the development of dialogue, the elimination of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, both in Europe and in the world at large. When we talk about dialogue in the world, we have to talk even more about frank dialogue between neighboring countries.

Although we had calm, and I would say friendly discussions this does not mean that the situation is idyllic in regard to all issues. We each have our own world outlook, our countries have different, social systems but we seek common ground which can lead to good and useful relations which are beneficial to both sides, despite these differences. I would like to take this opportunity to praise Federal President Kirchschlaeger as a person: He has always striven for good-neighbor relations, a constructive solution to problems -- and today was no exception. He conducted himself in the same spirit today. I value this greatly. We shall be very pleased if the mass communication media will also ecnourage this good will and good-neighbor cooperation between our two countries and I thank them for this in advance. Thank you Mr President [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO EXAMINES WAGE REFORM PROGRESS

AU30132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Just Remuneration"]

[Excerpts] The perfection of the wage system and the deepening of the merit principle in remuneration are two of the prerequisites that increase people's interest in production results, in the economy's performance. Almost Kcs240 billion are annually paid in wages, but the effectiveness of material incentives continues to be low, and in many places resources are litarally being allocated regardless of the employee's real performance.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings, in 1990 the federal government approved a program aimed at raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system, whose implementation was spread over several years. At present, enterprises have begun implementing the second stage of that program.

The majority of enterprises that began implementing the second stage last year achieved better economic results than the rest and accepted higher tasks in the main indexes of the plan. For example, 70 percent of enterprises set themselves higher tasks in the growth of labor productivity. But also in other indexes, for example in the index of profit, reduced material costs, and increased per-hectare yields, enterprises came forward with higher targets.

However, it shows that this at first glance very valuable result is not devoid of certain shortcomings. Thus, for example, about 5 percent of enterprises did not fulfill some important indexes in the third quarter of the last year. Sometimes objective reasons manifested themselves negatively, but often the insufficient preparations, shortcomings in management, or inadequate commitment of production, technical, and other enterprises sectors are to blame.

When approving applications for the possibility of implementing the second stage of the program, great attention is paid to how an enterprise has coped with the objectivization of norms of all kinds, which are a basic yardstick of the work delivered In the majority of cases, enterprises did cope with the requirements. The fulfillment rate of norms declined 5-10 percent, with the majority of enterprises not exceeding the set limits of the average fulfillment rate. But here, too, studies intimate that many things were done rashly, were not thought out well enough. Checks carried out by appropriate agencies have ascertained that in some places norms are only converted, that no one tries to ensure their objectivity. That, understandably, elicits justified dissatisfaction among employees. Similary, a number of ranking personnel seek the only possibility of reducing labor-intensiveness in stricter norms, but do not supply workers in production with the necessary aids and do not carry out the necessary organizational changes that would enable them to work better and more efficiently.

Also, thus far, there has been less than full success in fulfilling one of the most important tasks of the second stage: deepening the merit principle in remuneration. This demand continued to be asserted slowly and inconsistently; eqalitarianism and mediocrity prevail. Trus, a certain progress has been achieved in many enterprises, but it still does not correspond to the determined demands. Why is this so? There used to be many complaints about the imperfection of the wage regulations. Now everything suggests that they already provide enough possibilities for remunerating good, honest work, and penalizing mediocrity and slovenliness. However, those in charge at all levels of management have not made consistent use of these possibilities out of concern that conflicts could arise at work places. Certainly, greater courage is needed to better remunerate and not only distribute resources. It is obvious that this will not change in a month or a year. But one cannot mark one's time and wait forever.

In the course of the realization of the second stage in enterprises another weightly shortcoming came to light. Many employees are not well informed and do not comprehend the changes on their pay slips; often they think that this is a wage restructuring that should raise earnings, and then, when it comes to the implementation [of the second stage of the program of raising the effectiveness of the wage system], they are disappointed.

This year more enterprises will apply for the possibility of implementing the second stage of the program. Among them will be some that could have problems with the fulfillment of economic tasks. On the basis of the experience to date it will certainly be correct for the directing commissions that give approval to evaluate such applications critically and responsibly and, in case appropriate conditions are not assured, to postpone the project. Rushing and inadequate preparation could become a source of unnecessary misunderstandings and complications, which have serious consequences on a subject as sensitive as remuneration.

JAKES RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S RUIZ HERNANDEZ

LD310934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, who is heading the Nicaraguan delegation to the session of the CSSR-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

They discussed the economic and political situation in their countries and opportunities for the further development of mutual cooperation. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 0100 GMT on 31 January reports that this meeting took place on 30 January]

JAKES, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBAN CP CONGRESS

LD031032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Havana today where it will attend the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. At Ruzyne Aiport the delegation was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

USSR DELEGATE'S REMARKS, MBFR POSSIBILITIES CITED

DW302005 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The 38th round of the so-called Vienna negotiations began in Vienna today. For 13 years the NATO and Warsaw Pact states have discussed mutual force reductions in Central Europe. Under what premises and circumstances did the round of talks begin today? Heinze Schindler reports:

At the beginning of the 38th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe today, the head of the USSR delegation, Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov confirmed the desire of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it in the Warsaw Pact to reach agreement. In his speech before the delegation of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states in the Vienna Hofburg the Soviet diplomat stressed that the negotiations are now being held under special circumstances.

The USSR's disarmament program submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January offers (?Bold) but realistic alternatives to the present dangerous international situation. Mikhaylov said that the new Soviet peace initiative which allows all states to cooperate is also addressed to the Vienna negotiations.

The Soviet diplomat said that it is a positive factor for the Western negotiating partners to generally accept the idea contained in the proposal submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna on 14 February 1985 -- the idea of beginning with an initial reduction of Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe, to be followed by a phase during which the NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in central Europe would not be increased but frozen.

The USSR representative said that in this way a general framework for further discussions and some contours of a possible agreement had been created. However, regrettably NATO's ideas continue to be one-sided and unrealistic, he noted. The largest weak point is the fact that NATO wants to replace substantial steps of a real reduction of the military capabilities in central Europe by inadequate verification measures. The Western side is trying to create the impression that the socialist states were against verification.

Mikhaylov stressed that a Vienna agreement naturally requires verification measures which guarantee for both sides the firm conviction that commitments regarding disarmament steps really will be observed and that no dangers will be involved for the two sides. The measures should be marked by sober realism and should not lead to new suspicion and new distrust. Ambassador Mikhaylov voiced the hope that an agreement will be reached in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, both with a view to an initial partial agreement and with a view to verification measures for its fulfillment. If the NATO states enter the new negotiations with the same intention as the socialist countries, the year 1986 could become a milestone of disarmament in central Europe.

KLEIBER, LIBYANS DISCUSS WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD021822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR and Libya concur that faced with the continuing policy of threat by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, everything must be done in order to thwart these plans which endanger peace, whether in the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, Europe or in other parts of the world.

This was affirmed in Tripoli today at the start of the official talks by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and 'Umar Muftah al-Usta, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In order to preserve peace and thus save mankind's existence, commitment and the independent constructive action of all states and peoples are necessary.

Guenther Kleiber explained the contribution which the GDR is making with its active policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism to end the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension to space.

The two sides expressed the view that the USSR, with the peace program submitted recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, is pointing the way to liberate mankind from the threatening scourge of nuclear destruction.

Guenther Kleiber also had a talk with Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee. The GDR politician spoke about the numerous competition initiatives of the GDR workers in preparation of the 11th SED Party Congress.

Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, on his part, reported about the achievements of the Libyan people since the Revolution of 1 September 1969. His country is firmly resolved, the Libyan politician emphasized, to defend uncompromisingly the social progress gained in selfless struggle over the past decade. He thanked the GDR for her unconditional support shown to Libya at a time when the country is exposed to imperialism's blackmailing policy of sanctions and aggression.

While discussing bilateral economic relations the two sides noted that there are good opportunities for the overall development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Libya commensurate with their important economic power and long-term objectives.

Guenther Kleiber expressed the GDR's willingness to deepen the relations further and to open up new areas for the benefit of the two friendly countries.

The current cooperation between the GDR and Libya in areas including the training of skilled public health workers, construction and agriculture sectors was assessed highly by Guenther Kleiber and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, Industry and Petroleum. Shakshuki is chairman of the Libyan side of the GDR-Libya Joint Commission. In the opinion of the two sides the work of the joint commission has contributed to the deepening of the economic relations between the two countries. They advocated that the seventh session of the commission be convened shortly.

Guenther Kleiber arrived in the Libyan capital on 1 February for an official visit which will continue for several days.

PAYMENTS, TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SRV

LD301936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- A long-term agreement on mutual trade and foreign trade payments between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the period of 1986-90 was signed in Berlin today by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, Horst Soelle and Le Khac. It provides for a marked increase in trade compared with the 1981-85 period.

The GDR will deliver machinery and equipment for the textile and printing industry, trucks, mobile cranes, marine diesel engines, and products from the medical technology industry and the metal-working industry as well as pesticides, medicaments, and potash fertilizers. Vietnam will export products of the tropical agricultural and forestry industry, for example coffee, tea, caoutchouc, and spices as well as traditional arts and crafts. The two sides also agreed to continue cooperation in the light industry sphere. Extensive deliveries by the GDR are planned for projects in the tropical agricultural and forestry industries. Exports for industrial projects under construction in Vietnam are also to be continued.

TIEDGE CAN DISPROVE FRG'S HELLENBROICH 'STORIES'

LD311910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (ADN) -- It emerges from the media here that the former chief of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, who is said to reside in Switzerland now, has been brought in to save Interior Minister Zimmermann. Heribert Hellenbroich's statements on the "switch to the GDR made by former spy-hunter Hans-Joachim Tiedge" are a story aimed at making possible the political survival of both Zimmermann and Hellenbroich. They say that Tiedge's defection to the GDR could not be prevented in time because he was involved "significantly in a difficult intelligence operation" in which there was "danger to life and limb" not for Hellenbroich and the allegedly not informed Zimmermann, but -- shock and horror -- for an "endangered person" in the GDR, "who is now no longer alive." Interesting that the former president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution could find no other excuse to exonerate his lord and master and to remove his own neck from the noose. He had no need to worry himself about the alleged "top agent," because he did not exist.

In all his fairy tales Hellenbroich overlooks the fact that his statements also contradict current counterintelligence chief Engelbert Rombach, who formerly worked for the CDU/CSU group. After all, Tiedge is still around, although in the GDR and not in the FRG. He can at any time give the lie to Hellenbroich's stories about the GDR security organs through statements not yet published.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS SED KREIS CONFERENCES

AU241527 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 20 January carries on pages 3-5, 11 reports, ranging from 750 to 1,000 words, on SED Central Committee Politburo members attending and addressing SED kreis delegates conferences last weekend, at all of which the kreis leadership first secretaries were reelected.

The first report (1000 words, page 3, by Rolf Guenther and Wolfgang Herr) deals with the Spremberg SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary. The account of his concluding address, in which he paid tribute to the successful work of the working people and the party organization, contains the following passage:

"Commenting on the consent to the joint peace strategy of the socialist countries that was repeatedly confirmed by the discussion speakers, he said that mankind had arrived at a crossroads, either the opportunities created by the Geneva summit are taken, or the most aggressive imperialist forces will succeed in bringing about a new dimension in the arms race. This new situation absolutely requires a new approach to the question of war and peace on the part of all states and political forces. This new approach was manifested outstandingly in the trail-blazing initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

"The bold and, in the best sense of the word, historically important proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev to free our globe and mankind by the year 2000 from all nuclear and chemical weapons is aimed at turning the Soviet-U.S. declaration of intent in Geneva without delay into concrete and effective practical deeds of arms limitation and disarmament. The great peace action of the Soviet Union, just like Lenin's famous 'Decree on Peace', is addressed to everyone. This peace appeal is directed to governments and parliaments, politicians and economic circles, as well as primarily to the peace-loving people in all countries, calling for their contributions through joint and determined actions and deeds toward halting the dangerous arms race and the policy of confrontation and force, and toward clearing the path for lasting detente and peace, said Hermann Axen."

The second report (800 words, page 3, by Horst Bitschkowski and Ulrich Rathsack) deals with the Demmin SED kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he hailed the economic upswing in 1985 in general and the favorable developments in the agricultural sector in particular, contains the following passage:

"Werner Felfe extensively explained the Soviet peace initiative. To the peasants, he said, it is not a matter of indifference how the sky arches over them, under which they are pursuing their peaceful work, plowing, sowing, and harvesting, whether it is friendly in bringing them sun and rain, or whether it is hostile and obscured by U.S. "star wars" projects. We always want to look up to the stars in peace, the speaker said, and added: The Soviet Union has appealed to all states and peoples, to every individual citizen. To universally strengthen the GDR, especially to raise its economic efficiency, is therefore an important contribution toward attaining the goal of freeing the world completely from nuclear weapons by the end of this century."

The third report (900 words, page 3, by Wolfgang Spickermann) deals with the SED kreis delegates conference of the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin attended by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he hailed the fundamental role of creative work as "the main productive force and the standard of all things," contains the following passage:

"The comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union to free the world from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction have evoked an extraordinary resonance and approval in the world -- this was stated by Kurt Hager at the end of the discussion. These proposals, he said, constitute a convincing peace program of socialism with which the GDR fully and entirely agrees. It is a stirring appeal for a new bold approach to the responsibility for the fate of the peoples."

The fourth report (750 words, page 3, by Joern Kalkbenner and Arno Oberleander) deals with the Schmalkalden SED kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Jarowinsky, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he stressed that "both the external conditions and the internal prerequisites for the GDR's further successful advancing will continue to be positively shaped," contains the following passage:

"What better proof can there be of this than the program for the peaceful transition of mankind to the next millenium, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, he declared. This great peace program of truly historic importance is extraordinarily encouraging for our struggle and strengthens our optimism, he said, stressing the importance of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000 that was adopted 1 month ago."

The fifth report (900 words, page 4, by Irmfried Gross and Franz Boehm) deals with the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED kreis delegates conference attended by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership.

The account of the speech given by Egon Krenz, in which he stressed that never before has there been in a German state such a policy for the benefit of the people, contains the following passage:

"Turning to the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on mankind's complete liberation from nuclear weapons, the speaker emphasized that it gives all peoples on earth a realistic program of hope, through which the present generations can ensure everlasting peace for themselves, for their children and their grandchildren. The Soviet proposals strengthen the world's conscience, to make disarmament and detente on earth and the peaceful utilization of outer space the all-determining factor of world politics. This new, extremely clear signal from Moscow confirms that the voice of socialism is the voice of peace, the voice of reason and of realism, the voice of sincerity and goodwill."

The sixth report (900 words, page 4, by Guenter Fleischmann and Roland Reppich) deals with the Mecklenburg SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the record results achieved last year in this kreis in the agricultural sector, contains the following passage:

"Referring to the fundamental Soviet peace initiative the speaker pointed out that it is necessary to wage a tough and tenacious struggle for disarmament. The motto is valid: The stronger socialism, the more secure peace will be, he said. He added that for us this means universal strengthening of the GDR and continuing the time-tested course of the main task."

The seventh report (800 words, page 4, by Kaethe Aebi and Eberhard Russek) deals with the Magdeburg-Stadt SED kreis delegates conference attended by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and by Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Kreis leadership. The account of Tisch's speech, in which he hailed the results of successful work reflected in the report and the discussion, contains the following passage:

"Everything accomplished and planned by our party is aimed at safeguarding peace and at warding off the threat of a nuclear inferno, said Harry Tisch. This struggle has been given a new dimension by the 3-phase program for the world's liberation from all nuclear weapons, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union. This is a vital political action truly worthy of humanity. This is what the people on all continents desire with all their heart. We are firmly convinced that everywhere it will promote the rebellion of the world's conscience for world peace, he said."

The eighth report (750 words, page 4, by Brigitte Boeck and Christa Pehlivanian) deals with the Leipzig-Land SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The account of her address, in which she paid tribute to the important results achieved in the economic, social and cultural sectors under the guidance of the kreis party organization, contains the following passage:

"In her concluding address Inge Lange described the comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union to liberate the world from nuclear weapons as a great, practical and realistic peace plan reaching to the threshold of the year 2000. Everything must be done, she said, to ensure that this disarmament program actually initiates the turn toward detente, the coalition of reason, and lasting peaceful coexistence. This would be the best thing imaginable for the life and the happiness of the present and future generations, she stressed."

The ninth report (1,000 words, page 5, by Margrit Boehm and Gabriele Oertel) deals with the Erfurt-Stadt SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership. The account of his speech, in which he stressed the substantive contribution made by the Stadt Erfurt working people to the good results achieved by the entire bezirk, contains the following passage:

"As a result of the increased strength and attractiveness of socialism, encouraging results have also been achieved in the worldwide struggle for peace. Proceeding from this, Gerhard Mueller said: The comprehesive program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century has opened a splendid perspective of peace and disarmament. This unprecedented initiative shows the road to a radical recovery of the international situation and provides a historical opportunity to realize the century-old dream of the peoples to safeguard a lasting peace. Every citizen can live up to the responsibility for the peaceful future of the present as well as the coming generations, by understanding his work place as an arena for the struggle for peace."

The 10th report (800 words, page 5, by Hans-Joachim Braune and Gunther Wendekamm), deals with the Stollberg SED Kreis delegates conference, attended by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Sed Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the good results obtained by the party kreis organization, the creative work of the working people, and the prudent economic and social policy of the party aimed at the benefit of the people, contains the following passage:

"The more socialism increases its economic strength and raises its potential, the more powerfully it will influence the struggle for peace and happy future for the peoples, said Gerhard Schuerer. With the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of 14 January, the Soviet Union has presented a specific and comprehensive disarmament program that aims at liberating the world from nuclear arms by the turn of the century. These proposals are an expression of the true nature of socialist international policy, from the assault on the Winter Palace and Lenin's decree on peace, up to the present time."

The 11th report (900 words, page 5, by Hans-Hermann Kroenerts deals with the Cottbus-Stadt SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the successes achieved in the housing constrcution sector by the working people of the kreis and stressed the need for a resolute struggle for higher productivity as the most important factor for the fulfillment of the 1986 economic plan, contains the following passage:

"The most important aspect of party work is the development of the people, said Werner Walde. Their socialist awareness, their trust in the policy of the party, their education, and their readiness to do good work for socialism and for peace have helped -- particularly in the main battlefield, the economy -- to enter high results on the balance sheet of the GDR the strongest peace factor is socialism itself, the speaker said, and added: Also in the future we will utilize all potentials of the GDR to make peace more secure. In addition, this aim is served by the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union to liberate the world from nuclear weapons. Owing to the dynamic foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the struggle for peace has been given a new, strong impetus."

ENGINEER INTERVIEWED ON U.S., USSR SPACE DISASTERS

LD302340 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From "News Background" program, interview with Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentesi, by unidentified announcer, not further indentified -- date, place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] Everyone knows about our first item, the catastrophe which befell the Challenger 2 days ago. Our guest is Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentesi, to whom we can direct those questions which everyone is asking at the moment. First of all, is space travel a risky undertaking?

[Szentesi] As the tragedy has demonstrated, unfortunately it is. The most dangerous phases are the takeoff and the landing, but defects and accidents can happen in orbit as well.

[Interviewer] Yes, but what are the safety requirements like?

[Szentesi] They are the highest possible requirements. It has to be said that every vital system is duplicated, tripled even quadrupled. The spaceships, orbiters, and space stations are prepared with extreme throuughness; it is inconceivable that they Could be launched with faulty parts.

[Interviewer] Then how could this catastrophe have come about?

[Szentesi] There are unforeseeable technical defects and it seems that this is what has happened here as well.

[Interviewer] What could have caused it? There were two reports cited all over the world. One of these states that there were icicles and the Challenger was damaged when these were knocked off? The other states that a crane might have knocked it. could these have been responsible?

[Szentesi] This could have happened but the likelihood is minimal. What is more likely is that the oxygen and hydrogen in the large fuel tank escaped somehow and ignited; this is what caused the explosion. As for the cause of the technical defect, this is something that a thorough investigation will have to explore.

[Interviewer] Could it have been due to human error?

[Szentesi] This is rather unlikely. The requirements are so rigorous at takeoff that technology does not permit human error.

[Interviewer] We have heard that the program was delayed by many technical faults, that the takeoffs of the shuttles faced many difficulties. Was this not a bad omen?

[Szentesi] No, in fact this indicates that the flights were prepared with great thoroughness; after all, they wanted to exclude any possibility of a catastrophe. That is why they stopped the takeoff when they came across any technical manfunction, even if it was a fault in a fourth or third part -- a part in the fourth or third system -- because a space shuttle is launched only when every one of its systems is functioning faultlessly.

[Interviewer] Why were there no ejector seats in the shuttle?

[Szentesi] The space shuttle is a passenger vehicle for space travel. Consequently, its safety philosphy resembles that of the airliners. It would be inconceivable to have the pilots in an ejector seat, saving them while the rest remained on board. In any case, an ejector seat can only be used during two very brief portions of the flight, at the beginning of the take off and in the final phases of the landing. Thus, they could not have installed ejector seats in this particular case, could those sitting in them have escaped?

[Szentesi] Definitely not. It could not have been executed. What is more, even if they had a separate cabin that could be detached, as they have on the Soyuz, even this would not have helped as there would have been no time to detach it. We saw on the film how rapidly the explosion occurred. There was no time for any reaction.

[Interviewer] Was the fact that the shuttle carried a civilian an extra risk factor?

[Szentesi] Well, had the majority been civilians, this would certainly have been an extra risk factor. But in this case, only one out of seven was a civilian and presumably she was also thoroughly prepared for the flight.

[Interviewer] Sadly, this was not the first tragedy in the history of space travel. There have been others, even if not as serious as this last one. Could we review these sad cases, on both the U.S. and the Soviet side.

[Szentesi] The first space accident resulting in loss of life happened on earth, on 27 January 1967. An Appolo cabin was tested, there was a fire and three astronauts died in the blaze. The spread of the first was facilitated by the fact that there was pure oxygen on this spaceship. The second accident occurred on 24 April 1967. This seems to have been an unfortunate year. There was a technical defect during the return of the first Soyuz spaceship; the brake parachute got tangled up and consequently the cabin hit the earth without braking and Cosmonaut Komarov lost his life. The third accident, the last one until the one the day before yesterday, occurred on 30 June 1971. On the return of the Soyuz-11 -- this also shows how dangerous the return part of the flight is -- three Soviet cosmonauts sat in the cabine, without space suits, and since the hermetization of the cabin had been broken in space -- in the other words, there was no air in the cabin -- the three cosmonauts became asphyxiated.

[Interviewer] To return to the Challenger, was the control center aware that there was something wrong? Was there some sort of signal?

[Szentesi] No, nothing, despite the fact that there are a great many sensors on a shuttle, none of them signalled anything, nor did the pilots of the shuttle notice anything. After all, they could communicate and they did not mentiong anything.

[Interviewer] What could be the explanation?

[Szentesi] The whole process occurred very quickly; oxygen and hydrogen escaped from the main tank and caught fire rapidly, the detonation of the vast quantity, amounting to hundreds of metric tons, led to the explosion of the whole shuttle.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTARY ON VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU310104 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Gyorgy V. Nonn: "Waiting for a Milestone"]

[Text] What will be left if the nuclear arsenals disappear from the earth by the turn of the century? There will remain, of course, the conventional arms, handguns, rifles, field guns, and so on. Conventional arms can hardly be banned, although these are also dangerous for international peace. It is enough to think of the 50 million victims of World War II, a war waged with conventional weapons. To say nothing of the fact that no matter how "conventional" these arms are, their destructive power has since multiplied several times. It is, therefore, necessary to protect Europe from these weapons and their bearers, especially the central party of the old continent where domestic and foreign troops are presently most densely deployed.

The problem, the discussion about which is being held in Vienna, is indeed not a simple one, but it is not so complex that the sides involved could not have reached an agreement in almost 13 years of negotiations. The 37 rounds of negotiations abounded in everything but results, as if they were the most stubborn forum of disarmament. There have been excuses and lack of goodwill, extended silence and timed propaganda crusades, a tendency to compromise and flat refusal, gleams of hope and retreat. Almost 10 years were needed to finally agree that the arms reduction obligation applies not only to the Soviet Union and the United States but also to the other direct participants in the negotiations. The precise aim of the Vienna conference is not clear to this very day as the West is willing to reduce armed forces but is not willing to reduce armaments. For a decade, until the socialist countries submitted their draft agreement in February, futile debates were carried out on the armed forces and on the authenticity of numerical data supplied by the opposing sides, although it is common knowledge that, from a mutual security point of view, it is not the current balance but the one following the reduction that counts.

The balance of forces, however, precisely as a result of the different geopolitical realities, cannot mean only equality. If, for example, the validity of inspection were extended from the territory of the countries with decision-making rights present at the talks to countries present at the talks with observer status, then the military activity of all the member countries of the Warsaw Pact would fall under the supervision of NATO while on the Western side, armed forces like the U.S., British, or Canadian forces would remain "invisible." However, a breakthrough is expected precisely on the issue of verification at the 38th round of talks beginning today, if this is the intention of the great powers. "If the other side too is indeed striving for this" -- Mikhail Gorbachev said in his epoch-making disarmament proposal -- "then 1986 can be a milestone also from the viewpoint of the Vienna negotiations."

USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD021758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, have arrived in Budapest.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 1 FEB

LD012233 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Dante Caputo, the Argentine foreign minister, has arrived in Budapest. He was received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at Ferihegy Airport.

ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION VISITS; MEETS WITH LEADERS

LD031150 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by Ruben Iscaro, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the party visited Hungary from January 24th to February 2nd.

The delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. The delegates of the Communist Party of Argentina held talks with Istvan Petrovszki, department leader of the Central Committee as well as with Jozsef Gyorke and Jeno Kovacs, deputy department heads of the Central Committee. The Argentine guests met with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, member of the Central Committee and with Ilona Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council.

At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the delegates of the two parties provided one another with information on the situation of their parties and countries, on topical issues related to the domestic and international activity of the HSWP and the Communist Party of Argentina.

The presentatives of the HSWP welcomed the democratic changes which have taken place in Latin America. They discussed the merits of the efforts being made by the Communist Party of Argentina to protect the democratic process that is taking place in that country.

Under the sign of an identity of views they examined the situation of the international communists and workers' movement, as well as the relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Argentina. They concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties is evolving in a balanced way. They mutually confirmed intentions to further strengthen relations.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER APPOINTED, OTHER CHANGES

LD311811 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Presidential Council has approved certain promotions and appointments. It has promoted Major General Istvan Horvath, whom the Council of Ministers has also appointed as deputy minister of defense, to the rank of Lieutenant General. The Presidential Council has appointed Colonel Jozsef Kalman, military attorney, to the post of deputy chief public prosecutor and at the same time promoted him to the rank of major general.

Former military attorney, Major General Gyorgy Biro, has been relieved of his post with recognition of his merits, on account of his retirement.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION, ROLE OF MARKET DESCRIBED

AU241031 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Jan 86 p 9

[Article signed by G.J.: "Competition and Market"]

[Text] We are using the word competition more and more frequently and not only in sports, nor exclusively in the progressive working movements, but also as regards rivalry between firms.

For a long time we have considered the latter form of competition as foreign to our system. In fact, there was some logic behind this. Namely, we believed that in an economy where a particular office could precisely determine, in detail, the tasks of all firms, could prescribe point by point what, how much, and what choice selection should be produced, and this specification would be exactly as much as society demanded from what particular firm, it would have been rather meaningless in those circumstances to allow or even call for competition among firms. Unfortunately, this notion did not stand the test of time. What exactly the consumers require from the producers cannot be seen properly from above.

However, there is another reason, apart from the above mentioned delusion, for the fact that economic competition could not become general practice. There was no playing field in which to carry out the competition and there were no instruments for measuring the results of the competition. In commodity-producing societies the market fulfills the role of both the playing field and the umpire, because the market provides the room for action but also constantly evaluates performances. Of course, it does not do so in such a way that winners are announced on the basis of the decisions of some jury.

In a shortage economy, however, where consumers manage to purchase a sought-after product by using the "strategy" of connections and palm-greasing, it is difficult to imagine real competition among enterprises compelled by the economy. For in a shortage economy it is not necessary to produce something better or more useful to ensure that the firms avoid having sales problems, that is, financial problems. If it so happens that they do have problems, this is evident only if they theselves are the consumers. In an economy that is characterized not by an abundance in supply but by shortages, the firms' main problem is gaining the favor of material and parts suppliers and not of satisfying consumers.

In fact, it is not necessary to measure the results of competition by reference to competing firms. If the saying in sports is true, that is, it is not winning but taking part that matters at the Olympic Games, then it is a hundred-fold true in connection with competition among firms. In this case, it is not only difficult to ascertain the positions but what is more, it is difficult to ascertain when and who is actually taking part. Under normal economic circumstances almost all production units take part all the time.

Although there are no exact figures concerning the number of participants in the firms' competition, we do have some clues we can use for orientation. Let me mention only the most important ones, the rate and number of refused orders, the quantity of goods supply, and the applications for competitive bids.

Based on such considerations, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development tried to prepare a study last year on how the competitive spirit of construction enterprises was affected by the abating symptom of a shortage economy in the building sector. The survey reveals that the value of the building sector's contracts as a result of competitive bids has increased tenfold in the past 3 years and runs to almost 15 percent of all contracts made by the building enterprises. Within this average, there are dozens of ministerial and council enterprises, cooperatives and joint companies at which the proportion is above 40 percent, and in some cases even above 70 percent.

The positive message of these statements is not affected by the fact that, although they are less frequent, there are still cases where the invitation of tenders is a mere formality, especially in those fields where the market was not yet able to create a competitive situation.

The study prepared shows that the business competition among firms was stimulated by reduced demand for investments, the establishment of many small organizations, and the central measures introduced. This was demonstrated by the number and success of competitive bids invited for construction projects. Last year there were almost one and a half times as many invitations for tenders published than in 1984. At the same time the number of successful bids where agreements were signed, increased from 52 to 67 percent.

The enterprising ability of building contractors is also demonstrated by the fact that in the past 3 years the ratio of unsuccessful competitive bids, namely, where the calls for bids failed due to lack of offers, has dropped to one-sixth.

Increased competition is also indicated by the fact that, while in previous years the contract was almost always won by the entrepreneur who claimed the lowest costs, now the offers considered for acceptance are more frequently judged by a shorter deadline for completion, favorable guarantee conditions, and the evaluation of references concerning the reliability of entrepreneurs. (Unfortunately, judgments are not yet being based on how profitable it is to operate and maintain the particular new establishment.)

Thus, in the building sector, where market indications are observed, the market has already brought some success in business management, at least in its form. (Of course, it would have been better if this result had been achieved not at the cost of forcible cuts in investment, but on the basis of increased capacities according to demand.) This is not a striking, not a "world-shaking" success. Yet we must notice it, because it means something important. For it is obvious that the market that proves useful for our society, is a market where those goods which most appeal to him, are most needed, are of better quality and which are worth working harder for are purchased by the consumer. Only this kind of market can assert our main national goal to do everything for and because of people.

## POLISH FIRMS WILLING TO FILL U.S. VACUUM IN LIBYA

LD012007 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Directors of Polish companies have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people against U.S. threats and economic measures. During their meeting [date not specified] at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw they stressed companies' readiness to take the place of U.S. companies, if the latter decide to withdraw from working in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

## WALESA OFFERED CHANCE TO AVOID TRIAL

### Must Deny Intent To Slander

AU011542 Paris AFP in English 0142 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Poland floated a face-saving gambit Friday aimed at avoiding bringing Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, to trial for "slandering" state bodies.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban called in the correspondent of a U.S. news agency to say that "at least one" of 12 plaintiff electoral boards was ready to withdraw its complaint if Mr Walesa were to state that he did not intend to defame them when he announced participation figures far lower than the official estimate for last October's legislative elections, which Solidarity had urged voters to boycott.

Mr Urban said that, while he "did not know" whether the other electoral boards would follow suit, such a declaration by Mr Walesa was "the only possibility" of avoiding a trial.

### Walesa: No Final Decision

AU012007 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today denied charges of slander brought against him by the authorities and said he was allowed freedom of expression under the Polish Constitution.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, he said: "The law is on my side, because like every Pole, according to the Constitution I am allowed to express my own opinion," he said.

"No one should feel offended," he said, adding that he was "not afraid" of a trial scheduled to open in Gdansk on February 11, in which he faces up to two years' jail for "slandering" state institutions.

Yesterday Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that "at least one" of the 12 plaintiff electoral boards was willing to withdraw its complaint if Mr. Walesa stated that he had not intended to defame them. Mr. Urban said it was "the only possibility" for avoiding a trial.

Mr. Walesa said he had not made a final decision as to Mr. Urban's suggestion.

Asked whether he would be willing to provide a written statement, something which Mr. Urban had seemed to suggest, Mr. Walesa said: "I will think about it, because the case is interesting."

He added, however, that he had "already stated" his point of view, "and that should be enough."

Mr. Walesa was speaking in Warsaw where he stopped while en route to southern Poland for a two-week holiday.

PZPR PLENUM FOCUSES ON EDUCATION, UPBRINGING

Opening Session

LD311324 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Jan 31: The 24th PUWP CC plenary session started here today, with PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski chairing the debates.

Opening the session, Wojciech Jaruzelski welcomed guests invited to the debates -- a group of educational and youth activists engaged in various forms of ideological and educational work among young people, theoreticians and practicians dealing with the issues of education and schools.

The PUWP CC first secretary said that three interrelated issues will be raised by the plenum, that is education and higher schools, implementation of the resolution of the 9th PUWP CC plenary session on youth questions, and a draft party programme to be submitted to an all-party discussion under the decisions by the national conference of PUWP delegates.

The common denominator of these debates is the road to the future, and tomorrow of socialist Poland, Jaruzelski added.

Next, the Central Committee approved of the proposed agenda of the two-day debates and elected a commission for resolutions and motions.

Next, PUWP CC Secretary and member of the Political Bureau Tadeusz Porebski presented a bureau's report on the national education.

PUWP CC Secretary Waldemar Swirgon presented a report on the implementation of the 9th PUWP CC Plenum's resolution on youth's affairs. He underscored that the resolution reflected appreciation for the particular role played by young Poles in every aspect of life in Poland and in solving various problems today and in the future.

Swirgon also spoke about various aspects of party's active policy toward the young generation and about experience gathered while implementing the 9th PUWP CC Plenum's decision.

## Porebski Presents Politburo Report

LD311915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0915 GMT 31 Jan 86

[PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary at the Central Committee plenum, in Warsaw on 31 January -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: Before I present the Politburo's report on the topics that have been announced, I want to make a few introductory remarks. Members of the party leadership have received materials from the Public Opinion Research Center under the title "Problems of the Education System in the Context of Work To Be Done in 1985-1986." These materials were received just before the plenum. It is a review of the articles published on the subject. Near the end, the following statement is featured: Currently no other institution is criticized as the schools are. We have in mind, naturally, criticism in the press. I am not going to go into whether this criticism is justified or not. After all, we shall evaluate this during our plenary session. This statement bears witness to the urgency of this problem that will be the center of our attention.

While preparing the concept of the current plenum, we noticed two trends on which we had to make our position known. The first consists of the essential steps to be taken very shortly to improve the conditions and work of schools. The second consists of what must be done for the vision of the future to take shape. The report will also touch on that second problem, but I would like to tell you in advance that we have devoted by far the most attention to the first problem -- that is, the problem of improving the conditions in which schools work over the short term, or -- to give it a time dimension -- during the next 5 years.

We have already presented our comrades with a draft resolution, and this does, perhaps, fly in the face of the procedures thus far in force. The draft document is an extensive one. It reflects large, medium, and small matters. It seems that in view of the urgency of the problem, however, it would be a good thing to give our reply to the resolution, on how we want to react to various problems of the education system and of higher educational establishments. Of course, it will be the plenum that will agree on the final shape of the resolution, and it will be the commission that will compile it. My request revolves round this: Those taking part in the discussion, particularly members of the commission but also those taking part in the plenum -- should examine this draft and, in their replies and in the possible conclusions they may reach, make their position with regard to the draft known, so that we can take into account all the remarks, as far as possible.

Finally, I want to say that I will present an abbreviated version of the report. Nothing of substance has been left out of this version. What has been left out are passages enlarging on certain things, passages which, perhaps, are not all that necessary for our discussion. The text of the entire report will be published in the press. I also want to say it was difficult to write this report, and I think it will be difficult to listen to it and to deliver it.

Comrades, the 24th plenum of our party's Central Committee is tackling a very important problem: the whole range of issues of improving further and developing the education system. We are dealing with these problems 5 months before the 10th Party Congress. That is why it must be deemed necessary to divide the conclusions that will arise from our deliberations into two groups.

One group will consist of conclusions on the resolution on which we may agree today, taking account of the record of proceedings of the 19th plenum of the Central Committee and its achievements in this field. The second group will consist of those conclusions, for which the resolution will be decided, following the precongress discussion, by the documents to be adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress.

The problems to be raised during the course of today's deliberations can be expected to constitute one of the most important issues of the discussion before the 10th congress. This is because these problems are one of the most important factors of decisive importance for the future of our socialist fatherland.

Our achievements over the past 40 years:

As a result of our country having embarked on the socialist path of development, we have managed, over the past 40 years, to attain educational progress comparable to that in the most developed countries of the world. Here I would just like to make the following comment: This statement has nothing to do with the propaganda of success. Let us recall that in 1939 Poland had 7 million illiterates. In 1944 only 40,000 people had higher education in our country. We quickly eliminated illiteracy. Almost 1.5 million people graduated from higher educational establishments in People's Poland. This became possible as a result of an intensive development of the school network and as a result of enormous effort to train the necessary number of teachers. The postwar development of the higher education system was, also very fast. Scientific cadres were trained and their numbers were commensurate with the needs of both the higher education system and of the scientific-research superstructure, which was constantly developing. Our statistics on the training of these cadres resemble those of highly developed countries.

It is all the more essential to recall all this because, during the period of political confrontation, forces hostile to socialism attempted to undermine and even to negate altogether the huge achievements of People's Poland, achievements that constitute incontrovertible proof that an educational and cultural revolution was carried out under our party's leadership.

Our party has always attached enormous weight to the development of education and higher education and always wants to rally all the public to this cause. Today incontrovertible facts bear witness to the extent of these efforts. All young people of school age benefit from primary school education; 97 percent of graduates continue their studies at higher-level schools -- more than a half of those at vocational schools, while 43 percent continue their studies in secondary schools and secondary technical schools that give them a complete secondary education. Almost 50 percent of secondary school graduates gain their qualifications in the 2-year post-secondary school educational establishments. More than 13 percent of all 19-year-olds study at higher educational establishments.

The entire educational and school system currently encompasses 8.2 million children, young people, and adults -- that is, in excess of 22 percent of our population total. Approximately 1 million people are employed in the education and higher education system. The past 40 years also saw a thorough restructuring of the educational and school system so as to democratize and universalize it, make it free, and ensure that the curriculum that is followed is the same everywhere.

Radical changes have been made in the subject matter of educational courses and upbringing, in accordance with the ideals of the socialist state. This made it possible to tangibly reduce the differences in the education of various classes and social levels and to reduce the gap between the level of education in towns and in the countryside. This has opened up a wide avenue for social advancement for the working class and peasant youth. The development of our country as it has been so far would have been impossible without these achievements. Now, several remarks and pieces of information regarding implementation of the resolutions of our party's ninth congress, concerning, of course, the matters we are discussing today: While pointing out the facts mentioned above, we are aware of the dangers along the path of further educational advancement of our society. The party expressed this during the ninth congress. In accordance with its resolutions, the party is taking concrete measures to ensure conditions for the further development of the educational and school system, to intensify its didactic and upbringing role, and to strengthen the socialist and secular nature of Polish schools.

The task of settling urgent issues connected with the conditions of work and welfare concerns of teachers was tackled first. Regulations in this field are reflected in the Teachers' Charter adopted in 1982. We regard the charter's injunctions and provisions as permament solutions. In accordance with the ninth congress' position, structural reform of the school system, which was begun at the end of the seventies, was abandoned in favor of improving the school system further -- based, as it is, on the 8-year primary school.

This decision was essential, mainly because of the rather tenuous links between the educational reform provisions and the state's economic potential, New organizational and programmatic provisions were drafted. In accordance with them, new programs have been introduced in all types of schools at all levels.

The decision to supply school textbooks to primary school pupils free of charge was taken and implemented. This solution has its supporters and opponents. The fact that textbooks are free is questioned -- but the possibility that they will be used again and again is approved. Following a thorough examination of critical remarks, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing should take an appropriate decision in this matter.

The course of young people's education in the primary level vocational schools has been extended from 2 to 3 years. This decision is conducive to increasing the general knowledge of the main group of future national economy employees. The upbringing program, entitled "The Main Directions and Tasks in the Upbringing Work of School," is being introduced, with, unfortunately, varying degrees of success. The government program for the development and modernization of educational premises has been drafted and approved. These are examples of the implementation of resolutions of the ninth congress in the field of education.

A new law that codifies the activities of the higher education system was adopted in 1982. It became necessary to make amendments to this law in 1985. Both the original and the amended acts confer greater powers on the self-managing bodies within the higher educational establishments. Directions of education in the higher education system have been made more topical, with the aim of making them more suitable for the needs of the national economy and culture.

Many of the tasks set by the 10th [as heard] congress for the education and higher education system are long-term. Their scope exceeds the period between congresses. In practice, action has been taken in all fields, although the extent to which it has advanced varies.

As a matter of fact, this extent depends on what the state can afford and on other circumstances. I would like to recall that the congress came out in favor of making the secondary education system for young people universal, by way of changing the proportion of those studying in post-primary schools in favor of complete secondary schools. This means, according to our version, that schools are authorized to issue full secondary-school leaving certificates. It was found to be impossible to implement this task. In their choice of schools, young people prefer vocational schools. This trend requires thorough examination.

Comrades, in the years 1980-81 Polish education became an arena for sharp political struggle. But in spite of aggressive actions by the adversaries, the program bases and character of the socialist school -- although weakened -- has been defended. Credit for this defense is due to the mass of teachers, to the cells of the Polish Teachers Union, to schools and higher education establishments, party organizations, and to the the majority of school managements. For their performance of these civic and professional duties we express our recognition and respect.

However, this assessment would have not been complete without mentioning the improper attitudes of some teachers -- demonstrated, for example, by involving students in students' strikes in Lublin.

In recent years, the main concern of the Central Committee has been to restore an active upbringing system in schools and higher education establishments, and to fill it with socialist content. Among the tasks we formulated on various occasions for education ubringing actions by the family, schools, and work enterprises, including in particular equalizing educational opportunities for children of workers and peasants families; protection of the secular character of a school; elimination of conflicts over religion; defining the role of a teacher and an academic teacher in the process of education and upringing; and finally the matter of party work in these circles.

The current tasks of schools in the sphere of upbringing and education:

The general aim of the socialist upbringing is to prepare the young generation for active participation in building socialist society and to shape socialist awareness and attitudes and a scientific outlook upon life. May I remind you that the upbringing should shape the feeling of coresponsibility for the development of the homeland and the patriotic and internationalist attitudes, should consolidate the love for peace, should graft the moral principles arising from the socialist humanistic tradition and the respect for the law, and should shape a proper attitude toward work and personal dignity. It should also shape personal integrity, honesty, responsiveness, respect for elders, a sense of beauty and a predilection for order, and the responsibility for themselves and others.

As one may see, there are many tasks, but they are equally important; as such they were included in a draft law on the participation of youths in the state, social, economic, and cultural life. The draft of the law will be given to you, comrades, at the end of today's debates.

These desirable features of a citizen of the socialist country have to be shaped by both education and higher education establishments, teachers, and academic teachers. The fact of the matter is that often it has only been talked about while concrete actions on many planes is necessary, both in the education process and in all forms of extracurricular upb.inging in the process of shaping principles for functioning of youth microsocieties, and also through the personal example of a teacher.

The latter is of particular significance, and it should find its expression in, among other things, the attitude toward one's own profession, toward children and youths, and toward the paramount values of socialism.

A teacher who does not recognize the reasons for the socialist state and who is not emotionally involved in his profession and the youths cannot perform his duties properly.

We convey words of thanks to these teachers who have not and will not spare their efforts to bring up and educate the younger generations of Poles to be proud citizens of the socialist homeland. We consider it necessary for the consolidation of teachers' responsibility for the standard of education and upbringing to prepare -- this has been under discussion for quite a few years -- a code of teachers' duties as a worker of the Teacher's Charter [of Rights and Duties] and cover teachers' professional, ethical, and ideopolitical duties to the society and the state. We propose to the Polish Teachers' Union [ZNP] that they work out such a code. While we are talking about codes, a complete evaluation of the pupil's code and possible introduction of amendments and supplements to it are needed.

Esteemed comrades, the working class has become the leading social force in the socialist system. The worker's roles today go considerably beyond his workshop. His participation in the management of industrial processes and in the life of society is constantly growing. This imposes on schools an obligation to provide for the young not only high professional qualifications, but also sound general knowledge. Vocational schools play a great role in implementing this task. In the 1984-85 school year there were over 1.3 million pupils pursuing incomplete secondary and secondary education. As a comparison, I add that there were 370,000 pupils in the general education secondary schools.

Higher education, one must admit, is often undertaken in difficult conditions and often does not receive sufficient help from economic government departments or work enterprises sponsoring it. It is high time to restore its due status and importance. It is advisable to analyze its condition, together with decisions aimed at modernizing and adapting of this type of education by evolution to the future needs of the national economy.

Comrades, there have been many critical remarks during the course of program reform in primary schools concerning the method and scope of the changes that were carried out. The process of their introduction, as I have already mentioned, to the primary schools, which started 8 years ago, will be completed this school year. It arises from the experience so far that overloading the curricula with subjects, resulting among other things from a wish, perhaps often a subconscious one, to contain in 8 grades all that was planned for the 10-grade universal school, is criticized most often. This in fact limits the possibility of pupils' own work and does not contribute to searching for individual methods and forms of work with the most talented pupils, and these actions are generally needed. Extending teaching curricula with the simultaneous decrease in the number of school days, which resulted from the introduction of free Saturdays, caused an increase in the number of lessons during the remaining school days. This evidently leads to lower efficiency in school work.

At the same time, the need for simultaneous changes in all teaching subjects is doubted in discussions. These dangers can occur together in the process of introducing new curricula into the first grades of secondary schools, which will start in the coming school year.

In this situation we propose the following actions: introduce corrections into primary school curricula, but also into schools above the primary level, to extend the scope of some subjects which have not been adequate and limit curricula of other subjects. This measure should, however, in effect result in a decrease in the pupils' lesson loads, adapting the number of lessons to their perceptive capabilities and giving the young a chance to take part actively in social, cultural, and sports activities, which with the present work load are now limited.

Second, one should define the scope of implementation capabilities of new education curricula above the primary level in the coming new year, taking into consideration the conditions, possibilities, and the state of teaching equipment.

Issues of teaching personnel:

As we all know, at present there are serious staff shortages in the education system. They are closely connected with the reduction of compulsory time for teaching from 26 and 22 to 18 hours weekly per teacher, with the creation of conditions for teachers' earlier retirement, and the bulge of children and youths of school age, with difficulties concerning housing for newly-employed teachers, and finally with the reduced influx of graduates of higher education establishments to primary and secondary schools. As estimated, in the years 1986-90 approximately 194,000 new teachers should take employment in education. I repeat it once again, 194,000. A draft of the 5-year plan envisages that 300,000 people should be employed in the nonproduction sector, so the simple calculation shows that to meet the needs of education two-thirds of those people should adopt the teaching profession. Despite the fact that our schools cannot educate such a number of teachers, it is very clear that it is impossible to meet these needs, even when we agree that it would be people with incomplete professional and educational qualifications. This problem may cause an extremely difficult situation in our education system in coming years. Ways to ease staff shortages also include introducing paid overtime teaching hours for teachers in all types of schools in a given town or parish. This is not incompatible with the settlements included in the Teachers' Charter. We express the conviction that this proposal, which is in accordance with social needs, will be understood and supported by the ZNP and all teachers.

But ensuring the influx of highly qualified staff into education is the fundamental matter. Here it is necessary -- we have often talked about it, but now it has to be finalized -- to work out a coherent and efficient idea of educating and giving additional training to teachers in accordance with the contemporary tasks of the school. We believe colleges of education should play a greater role than before in educating teachers, because in the process of education they fully respect the principle of coherence between knowledge and practical teaching abilities. In some departments they also prepare graduates for teaching two subjects in the future, which makes possible more flexibility in employing the graduates, and rational use of their qualifications. We should adequately expand such colleges, so that they are able to cope with their tasks.

It is also necessary to adopt a stance toward a postulate submitted by some circles concerning the change of one of the colleges of education into a teachers' academy -- this is not a case of creating a new college of education -- which could play a leading role in the constant improvement of methods in training teaching staff and in creating educational programs.

At present the number of teachers with secondary education is 93,000. This is 18 percent of all employed teachers.

Efforts must be made to make them feel closer to the work they actually do. A further education system that will make it possible for them to gain higher education in a relatively short time should serve this aim. The system of recruitment to teachers' colleges also requires serious modifications. The recognition of such of the candidate's personal attitudes and interests that promise success in the teaching profession should be an essential element in one's qualifications for the course. In our view, preferential financial support must be given to young people who embark on a course of study in teachers' colleges.

I will not discuss the problems of the material base and aid for didactic educational establishments. The development of educational premises clearly fails to keep in step with the requirements arising from the demographic peak of children of kindergarten age and of primary school age and the requirements caused by the need to improve the quality of teaching, which is linked with a greater demand on school premises. It must, however, be stated that during the previous 5-year period despite the universally known investment difficulties more premises for lessons in schools and more kindergarten premises were built than was the case in any of the other, preceding, 5-year periods.

If one considers that by 1990 the number of children and young people in the 7-18 year age group will be 830,000 higher than in 1985, one can see, with all clarity, that the solution of the school and kindergarten premises problem will be of crucial importance for the possibilities of further development of education and upbringing system and for the satisfaction of public expectations connected with schools.

Striving to solve these enormous needs of the material matters of education, the Council of Ministers adopted in 1984 the government program for the development of the material base of education and upbringing for the current 5-year period. We have mentioned this program before. It transpires from this program that 1,800 kindergartens, 1,850 primary and post-primary level schools, and 50,000 apartments for teachers throughout the country would have to be built during this period. Similar needs will make themselves felt during the 1991-95 period. The state's economic potential will not make it possible to fully implement these investment requirements. Therefore, a search for many ways to ensure that the conditions in which schools will have to work during the coming period will not get worse will have prime importance.

As is known, investment projects financing has been decentralized. The system that has been introduced has many good points. However, it has shown that not all voivodship people's councils solve the problems of construction of new schools and kindergartens to the same extent. In our view, Bydgoszcs, Krakow, Lomza, and Premysl voivodships will be close to having their requirements satisfied. According to our calculations, a large deficit of premises for teaching will make itself felt in the Kalisz, Poznan, and Szczecin voivodships. As I have already mentioned, this situation requires a search for ways, many ways, to solve this problem, this very complicated problem, as well as possible. As far as this matter is concerned, each voivodship must have at its disposal a plan to solve these problems, not just over the next few years but over a period of at least until 1995. Developing the education construction -- and we should give this some thought; we should, as they say, put our heads together here -- it must be designed with such flexibility -- and, after all, others are doing it -- that today's primary school can, without too much difficulty, be adapted tomorrow to the needs of a secondary school, or the needs of a kindergarten, depending on the circumstances in any given housing development or town district.

The lack of gyms is also a great problem in the education system. We should make sure that each newly built school has, at the very least, a modest base for recreation and sports.

In our view it is also necessary to embark on action aiming at achieving this in most Polish schools by 1995.

For your information, currently 40 percent of schools -- that is to say 10,000 -- have no gyms at all, nor do they have even rudimentary sport and recreational facilities.

The problem of school premises makes it necessary to again analyze the problem of free Saturdays. We believe that local bodies should evaluate the conditions in which schools have to work and, on the basis of this assessment and jointly with the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, adopt a decision on the introduction of a 6-day study week, especially in schools suffering from overcrowding and high staff turnover. We believe that this measure should not violate the provisions of the Teachers' Charter concerning the 5-day working week for teachers.

Comrades, spending on education has been steadily growing over the past 5 years, in 1985 reaching the level of 4.5 percent of distributed national income. However, taking the demographic explosion into account and to maintain the conditions in which schools have to operate, the level of this expenditure in 1990 should exceed 5 percent. The commencement of the task of modernizing the system of education will, in future, require 6.5-7 percent of national income to be spent on these requirements and the experience of other countries teaches us that this is indeed the case. The possibility of spending such sums will, naturally, depend on the general economic progress, on the state of our economy.

Esteemed comrades, the fact that the complilation and issuing of the required number of textbooks and educational aids is lagging is one of the painful matters connected with the introduction of new teaching programs. We are aware of this, we encounter this problem at our meetings and sessions with party members and citizens. We are aware that this matter comes in for sharp criticism from parents.

However, let me outline the complexity of this problem. In 1981, 35 million school textbooks and school books were printed. However, in 1986 we need 55 million. The introduction of program changes at such a rate causes a growth in the demand for new textbooks. This will be felt every year until the process of modernizing the programs has been completed. In 1990 the print run should reach 70 million copies to satisfy the needs -- double the mount of 1981. The government has taken steps to solve these problems in the future. Moreover, there is hope that in the coming school year, following these decisions, the printing of primary school textbooks will be completed in June and July, that is to say 2-3 months before the beginning of the new school year.

There is also a need to set aside money for the Central Fund of Pedagogical Initiatives and Progress so it can pay for new textbook compilation and for developing new educational aids. To clarify, I wish to state that in many cases authors asked to compile textbooks refuse the request or else search for pretexts to avoid the task. Therefore, the action I am talking about is essential. This fund should be the source of money for textbook authors. It should make it possible to grant them leave and material and organizational aid so that books -- so much needed by students -- are compiled and so that special textbooks for teachers are also compiled. These authors must have moral satisfaction. Their work in the field of textbook complilation must meet with recognition by way of promotion at work and to a higher scientific grade.

The continuing poor level of provision of equipment and teaching aids for schools -- which many of us know from on-the-spot inspection -- is a separate issue here.

Without modernizing existing centers for the production of teaching aids and without setting up a new production network, we will be unable to solve this problem quickly. That is why it is necessary to vigorously begin the compilation of a plan and, subsequently, its implementation in the area of small-scale manufacturing industry producing teaching aids.

Now, some problems of education for adults, of extramural education and upbringing: The educational system for those at work is an important part of the system for gaining higher professional qualifications. Unfortunately there is a bad trend here and I would like to say a few words about it.

In the 1984-85 school year -- such data are at our disposal -- 318,000 people were studying at all levels of education, that is, they were learning and studying in accordance with procedures for people in employment. Compared with the year of 1979-80 there was a decline in the number of pupils and students by almost 300,000, by 50 percent, in this form of education. I should think that the reason for this occurrence is the decreasing population in the 18-25 year age range. We can see similar occurrences in regular schools and higher education establishments, but not in such a proportion as in higher education for people in employment.

So, the population decrease mentioned above is only part of the explanation, but I believe one can well propound and justify a thesis of declining interest in this type of education to improve formal and real qualifications of employees. One also has to look for the cause of this phenomenon. But as one may think, the reasons for such a state of affairs are more complex, and they require thorough examination. While searching for reasons one has to seek an answer to the question of how this system of education should be changed to better meet the needs of the economy and the aspirations of the young themselves.

The idea of an open university has long been proposed. Such establishments, where they operate in the world, are also cells in the adult education system, although not exclusively. Conditions have to be created for the first university of this type to begin in Poland. Its experiences should contribute to similar solutions in the future.

A popular form of improving qualifications is the professional training courses. Work enterprises designated for implementing this task train more than 600,000 people every year. One may estimate that together with similar forms of education conducted by the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], and other organizations a total of approximately 1 million people are involved in education on organized courses. Undoubtedly, this is a very useful activity. But nevertheless it requires an honest appraisal regarding the program, a standard and profile of teaching, because some reports indicate that the teaching standard is not always the best.

Esteemed comrades, while we face in 1986-90 difficult tasks of creating foundations for stable economic development it would not be advisable -- and here we are probably unanimous -- to introduce any profound educational reforms that are very expensive, that cannot be introduced too often, and that require long preparation. However, this statement does not exempt us from the duty to define the prospect of a future model of education. Hence we are going to submit -- and we suggest that it be decided at this plenary meeting -- a proposal of parallel actions among the public, scientific workers, teachers and young people. While particularly urgent issues are resolved, some of which I have discussed in my report so far, it is also necessary to undertake actions for future education and upbringing in our country. That is why we propose that the tasks aimed at improving the education system be implemented in two courses.

The first should attempt to resolve significant problems of education at all levels that disrupt its operation and diminish its efficiency. In education one should primarily concentrate on completing the program reform, securing it through an adequate supply of textbooks and teaching materials for all pupils and teachers, consolidating the training and caring functions of schools, the introduction of a comprehensive program of training for work and through work, and in addition through updating the contents of curricula of vocational education, closer links with the technological basis of work enterprises and moving toward more universal education which should contribute to the rationalization of graduate employment.

In this first course the issue of the quantity and quality of education and self-improvement of teachers will need solutions. School construction and refurbishment, modernization of school equipment, including the introduction of computer science into schools, organization and radical improvement in the effectiveness of management in the education system call for the fastest actions in this area. This is, in a way, a register of urgent, important and complex matters for today.

In the second course one should concentrate on working out a concept of development of training and higher education systems after 1990, taking into consideration demands which the future century will have on education. We propose to set up an expert committee to work out such a vision that would be supported by the resources of respective ministries and widely aided by scientists and teachers, and that would present a concept of education development after 1990 in 2-3 years. A report made in 1973 on the state of education in the PPR, the results of a discussion carried out by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the ZNP, and experience of other countries, primarily the experience of the socialist countries, should be utilized in this work. Wide social discussion should accompany committee activity. The main subject of the concept which accompanies creating a long-term vision of education should he work on a model of an educated Pole to answer the question: what knowledge should he possess; what skills, what world outlook and attitude toward life should he have, so that our country and its citizens may stand up to challenges of the 21st century?

Comrades, participating in the work on its future vision calls for stricter fulfillment of the coordinating role of the Ministry of Education toward all types of schools above primary level and similarly for stricter fulfillment of the role of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education toward all establishments of higher education. Efforts to improve the state of didactic supervision, the subject of frequent complaints, and the methodology help provided for teachers will also be a part of measures aimed toward this. To judge by the numerous critical remarks, these issues are now in need of urgent resolutions.

Esteemed comrades, I would now like to discuss some of the tasks and problems of higher education establishments. It would be a cliche to say that their basic functions are to educate and train cadres to meet the needs of the country and to conduct research. Constant progress is needed to implement all these basic tasks. It is a condition for being able to stand up to the challenge of the present civilization and a condition for maintaining the significant status of our higher education establishments in world academic circles. Well organized and efficient work by all employees of higher education establishments, particularly scientific and teaching employees, but also students, the conscientious performance of their duties by everyone, are indispensable to reach this aim.

The duty of the state is also the creation of conditions for this, of course, within the bounds of realistic possibilities. To fulfill this task it is necessary in the first place to suppress the effects of the serious disturbances that manifested themselves within the sphere of higher education in the years 1980-81. They involved all aspects of the colleges' operations.

They halted scientific research work and clearly limited didactic-educational effects. Many milieus were subject to distintegration, and the growing discontent and frustration created grounds favorable for destructive and antisystemic political activities. These phenomena, of weakening intensity, make themselves felt even today in some colleges. The breakthrough against these problems is thus a task of top priority.

One of the fundamental conditions for good education, within the limits of requirements, are modern plans and study programs. They must contain an indirect answer to the question: What knowledge and skills must a graduate possess, taking up work in the near and more distant future? There is thus the need -- this is a postulate similar to that which we placed before primary and above primary schooling -- to work out new programs for all types of schools and directions of studies. The time for working this out should not be more than 3 years; as experience teaches, this should be enough time. During this work the experience of colleges of socialist countries, and all leading solutions applied in other countries, should be used.

In preparing the next, imperative, stage in the modernization of studies, the groups called to this aim should, still in the current academic year, conduct a review of compulsory plans and study programs in colleges, issuing to the authorities of schools and departments the appropriate recommendations for their modification. Many changes, introduced in the recent period by departmental councils, for the progress and prestige of studies, deserve recognition, although many of them were dictated also by particularism, by the interests of individual groups of scientific-educational workers. Beginning with the new academic year, we should put into practice those initiatives whose aim would be the development of various forms of work with particularly talented student youth. This could be called action talent, or the searching for talent. The experiences of the past should be used here, as also the finding of new methods and forms of achieving this important task. The time has also come for initiating work to mobilize new directions of studies, those which will be needed in the future, and stemming from the predicted introduction of new techniques and technology into our economy. For example, in bio-engineering, materials engineering, in those areas that constitute the country's future we do not in practice educate people. We believe that this should take place, if not in all then at least in some colleges in the next academic year, not in the present one, but in the next.

The process of education at advanced level should be characterized by particularly great efficiency. This is expressed in the regular pace of studies, their proper organization, and also promptness in the achievement of successive promotions, together with the completion of studies, within a strictly defined time limit. Great efficiency in teaching decreases its social cost. I would wish, however, that we should be properly understood. We are not calling for the promotion of students achieving poor results in studies, but we are calling for the disciplining of the process so efficiency and results return to the 1980 level. We are counting on the college authorities to create conditions in accordance with the regulations for the abolition of the constant resitting of courses, the frequent deferral of examinations and study credits. As numerous social discussions revealed -- for in this matter the working class also adopted a stance -- the prolongation of studies and the low proficiency of education is assessed critically.

Another issue to be resolved is the participation of students in teaching activities, including lectures. Things are not too good in this sphere. There is too much tolerance here, which is somewhat justified by academic traditions, except that in the world there are few universities where such traditions are considered normal. A question arises: How, with such relaxed execution of students' duties, can one shape the reliability, sense of duty and work discipline so essential to any future employment?

The standard of teaching in higher education depends on the academic teachers, their wide-ranging and high qualifications, ability for independent research work, pedagogical skills, personal culture, ethical behavior and social commitment. These features shape the authority and high prestige of the scholars and pedagogues. Most academic teachers possess such qualities and give proof of that in their everyday work with young people.

The aims of the socialist education process in relations to the higher education establishments remain, in principle, the same as formulated in the first part of our report as regards young people in education. The point is that despite the fact that the higher education establishments are working out plans for the training work they are not, and have not been implemented in the recent or more distant past with the appropriate passion and consistency. This process has not been encouraged either by a rather minimalist treatment of these duties in some higher education establishments and quite often by almost openly voiced opinions to the effect that the pure didactics, self-education processes and actions of the party or youth organizations or social sciences that are taught are sufficient for the implementation of the training tasks of the socialist higher education establishment. Such narrowing of the social and pedagogical duties of the colleges cannot satisfy the socialist state. An important role in the stimulation of social commitment and strengthening of civic and patriotic attitudes is played by military and defense training. It encourages the strengthening of such features as discipline and a sense of duty, and improves readiness to increase individual responsibility for collective action. The increase of the ranking of social sciences conducted in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the educational system of the colleges is of important significance to the final results of their work. Their level should be continually perfected, so their influence on educational results and shaping of socialist attitudes and behavior among students increases.

The level and effectiveness of the course of study are largely determined by the entrance examination. We cannot depart from this test of qualifications for higher studies. The forms of this kind of exam must however be constantly perfected so it can become a fully objective test of knowledge and predisposing [as heard] features of the future students. As indicated by the opinions that have been sought, reform of the recruitment system should also aim at leveling the chances of the working class and peasant youth in entrance to higher education, without decreasing the chances of the intelligentsia youth. The most effective way to resolve this issue must be a systematic equalization of the level of knowledge of candidates from the working class circles, peasant circles, and small towns. We notice such possibilities in the institution of the preparatory courses. While maintaining previous solutions, we also see the need to arrange from 1 October 1986 experimental, 1-year preparatory courses in some educational establishments, during which teaching will include preparation for future studies and for professional work. In 1986, the new system of recruitment to higher education should also come into force.

Esteemed comrades, the tidying up of the work of higher education establishments and full execution of duties by the academic authorities of all levels and teachers and students should be supported by the amended law on higher education. It is in its initial phase of implementation. We expect its comprehensive implementation both in the sphere of duties and rights, including self-government. However, the latter must also serve for increasingly effective work by the higher education establishments. At present social councils of higher education establishments are being appointed by people's councils. Their task is to assist higher schools to perform their functions and to be conducive to expanding colleges' links with nonacademic environments.

Here are some personnel problems of colleges. A high standard of knowledge and qualifications of academic teachers -- we have already talked about it -- and adequate scientific potential of colleges have decisive influence on the effects of education and on vocational preparations of graduates. The colleges employ 58,000 academic teachers. If we consider the number of students, 350,000 at present, these proportions indicate a high level of staffing at colleges.

But a closer look at the staff structure shows some unfavorable phenomena. Senior lecturers [adiunkt] are the most numerous group, almost 40 percent, but only 5 percent of all academic teachers are professors. The main problem for proper personnel policy in scientific establishments, primarily in colleges in our country is unreasonable stabilization of young scientific workers [as heard]. As far as concerns the national economy, we are concerned over the low stabilization of those employed. In colleges it is the contrary. The unreasonable stabilization of younger academic workers is regrettable. Sociologists who deal with the subject state that for correct functioning of scientific establishments a 5-10 percent yearly influx of new cadres is indispensable. In the conditions of colleges, which in most cases do not have possibilities for promotion, that means a transfer of the same number of employees to work in other establishments and institutions. If we do not resolve this problem one can predict very sad consequences for this kind of policy.

The next problem is a constant, or for years decreasing, number of professors and assistant professors in some disciplines of science, in economic and technical sciences in particular. Intensification of this phenomenon can in the future create dangers of weakening the human potential of some sectors which are particularly important in the process of educating academic personalities. This phenomenon in these two sectors stimulates thought on factors favorable and restrictive to the pace of achieving subsequent academic degrees and titles. That is why still more numerous scientific circles advocate that work be undertaken on alternative systems of scientific promotion. Also here we expect the exchange of views and specific proposals by the groups concerned both before and after the party congress. It is necessary to work out a long-term program of cadre development until the year 2000, because we have, esteemed comrades, some disciplines with a large number of highly qualified cadres, but we also have some disciplines very important for social and economic life, which are short of highly qualified scientific cadres.

That is why such a plan is needed, and it should assume the acceleration of the development of the scientific and teaching employees in the sectors we deem to be in short supply. Resolving this problem should be aided by broadening cooperation of scholars from Poland and other fraternal socialist countries. It will be the factor which will considerably support our efforts in shaping the new cadres in education. Our participation in doctorate studies at scientific establishments in the USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia is increasing. Attempts should be made to increase the amount of postdoctorate experience work for our employees in socialist countries. We have also started an intensive training of cadres in Marxist-Leninist social sciences for the colleges of education, social sciences academies and the Central Committee. Personnel policy at the colleges should ensure that in the system of academic teacher promotion absolutely all essential criteria are considered, that is the following criteria: scholarly, teaching and training abilities and experience as well as the ethical and political stance. This goal should be served by the already initiated review of the academic teachers and the evaluation of the results of their work. While making great demands of the academic teachers the state will also ensure that increasingly better living and welfare conditions are provided for them.

In accordance with the assumptions of the 1986-90 economic plan, as you know, we envisage a considerable increase in expenditure for scientific research and its application. Thus the research capabilities of the colleges will improve. The financing and support of basic research and research in humanist, social and natural sciences will accompany preference for research serving the cause of scientific and technological progress. The truth is, however, that the state will aim at concentration of means in defined areas of science, areas which will be considered as most important to the development of Poland in a period of 10-15 years. Scientific circles do not question the idea of concentration of expenditure as such, but as always they do not agree on which fields of science should be given preference. The duty to concentrate expenditure on selected areas of research applies not only to the means at the disposal of the central authorities but also extends to the means available to colleges and other research establishments. The strengthening and fuller use of colleges' research potential in the whole specturm of the Polish science and international research system is one of the most important tasks of our higher education. This requires concentraton of research and scholars on the central research programs and the most important tasks contained in the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress until the year 2000 approved in December 1985 at CEMA's extraordinary session.

The active participation of higher education in the implementation of this program is a great chance of participating in the mainsteam of the scientific and technological revolution. It is proposed that colleges start working out the plan for their development up to the year 2000. This is an idea worthy of support. Such plans should contain the strategy of development of scientific research of each of the establishments for this period. The choice of strategy must take into consideration basic trends in world science and development plans of Polish science and economy. For people preparing these plans the resolutions of the Third Congress of Polish Science should be of great help.

Esteemed comrades, the supply of colleges with imported scientific equipment has become a serious issue. Let us admit openly that in the immediate years we shall not be able to meet all needs as reported by colleges. An idea promoted some time ago to create intercollege laboratories with unique equipment has not been implemented. It was destroyed by selfish interests of particular circles. Today we have to be aware that there is no other way. One has to return to this idea, regardless of how inconvenient it may be. Hence we are facing the task of working out a plan of a national network of laboratories with unique scientific equipment, and later the consistent implementation of an approved solution. Financing these laboratories should be done by all ministries concerned. This and other conditions should prompt scientific establishments acting in a given sphere to seek possibilities for intergration of their research activity wherever it is possible.

The problem of our own production of scientific equipment for research and educational purposes remains open. More energetic actions are needed, which will lead to the creation of manufacturing establishments at colleges and departments of the Polish Academy of Sciences. These initiatives must be given full support. Restrictions in the import of foreign literature create serious disadvantages in the work of colleges. We believe that attempts to find an effective solution to this matter should begin in 1986. The idea popularized in the 1970's of expanding the network of scientific periodicals has to be reconsidered. We believe that it remains topical.

Esteemed comrades, the number of issues presented here concerning colleges is, as it was in the case of schools, obviously incomplete. Time limits allow only the most important issues to be raised.

Summing up the issues of colleges and primary and secondary schools, we have to say that that we consider as the most important task the increase of activities of schools in implementing their educational and training function, and also scientific ones in the case of colleges. Second, constant improvement of educational program to adapt them to the present and future educational needs. Third, the search for solutions in the education system which will be able to quickly meet the changing demand for specialists. Next, there is the need to define the level of education necessary for particular posts in the national economy, so we can accurately estimate the demand for graduates of various types of colleges and secure for them rational employment in the future.

This requires that work begin on formulating a model for the future educational system and a model for college education. We expect extensive participation in assisting the realization of the tasks of schools from work institutions, in the people's councils, in social organizations and in the mass media. It is also necessary to create for school children, student youth, and youth organizations operating in schools the possibility of many-sided participation in the process of improving all school functions.

Comrades, the improvement of the education system must be accompanied by the constant interest of all society, and above all, of many social institutions and organizations of the socialist state. Our party attaches great importance to this problem, of which we have often given proof. The decisions of the 9th congress and the resolutions adopted at the 9th, 12th, 13th and 19th Central Committee plenums oblige party members to lead in all activities of adapting the education system to growing social needs. The relevant task of the party in school and college education is primarily the need to consolidate its ideological and organizational strength. The condition for this is the achievement of basic aims of the socialist training of youth and overcoming all sorts of difficulties with which education at all levels has to grapple. Also, comrades, we must not fail to notice unfavorable trends in the development of party ranks, the decrease in the number of teachers in the party, Although it is true that 30 percent of teachers in education continue to be PZPR members, in comparison with the situation in 1980, a reduction of approximately one-fourth has occurred here. This is connected primarily with the drain of the most tested party educational cadres who reached retiring age and with the limited influx of PZPR candidates among teachers.

In colleges, the party currently has 22,000 members and candidates. It is worth noting that in the past year the decline in the number of PZPR members in colleges has halted for the first time. Nearly 26 percent of academic teachers are party members. For many years this has been a more or less stable indicator, apart from, the noted decline in the years 1980-81, of course. However, the differential between the level of party membership of professors and assistant professors, of younger workers, is being maintained and even increasing, to the disadvantage of younger academic workers. We must also be filled with anxiety by the small number of students in the party. The sum of legal-political changes in education, including higher education, means that the party's position should be strengthening. Its influence is growing, and it should also be increasing in school and college activity and in responsibility for its education's development. Top priority tasks which, at the current stage, should be assumed by party organizations in schools, welfare and educational centers and colleges, are as follows: first, greater fulfillment of the principles of the party's cadre policy, defined in the resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum; activity to aid the efficient administration of schools and colleges, and a fair assessment of the teaching, educational and scientific achievements of workers in education;

The intensification of all school and college party organization cells, particularly the expansion of ranks among young teachers, young academic workers and students, the initiation of activities to aid the strengthening of the socialist and secular character of schools and colleges; the realization of ideological and educational tasks, resulting from party resolutions, from conducted analyses and assessments in education, and from analyses of social needs; to increase political and social knowledge of pedagogical teams, particularly of young teachers, and teachers of humanist and social subjects, and to inspire in them an honest and involved attitude toward tasks performed; partnership cooperation with ZMP links in shaping vocational ethics, proper interhuman relations in schools, and to ensure proper conditions for work and life of teachers, and the assessment of the schools activity; to give universal support for youth organizations operating in schools and higher education establishments, rallying all efforts made by the young people that enrich forms of its self-management, teach and bring up in the spirit of socialist democracy, in the spirit of obligations to the state and the community.

Implementation of these tasks demands intensive actions to further consolidate all progressive forces in schools and higher education establishments for the effective fulfillment of their teaching, training and scientific fuctions. This requires more active influence by the basic party organizations of nonparty circles. More efficient school basic party organization work requires increased help for them from party branches. Particularly important in this is the successful realization of the ideological and political system together with the entire pedagogical cadre [as heard], the system of training and party courses for teachers who are party members, and leading cadres in schools and higher educational establishments and the system of ideological and training work with the aktiv of pupil and student organizations.

Esteemed comrades, as I mentioned at the start, we have devoted today's plenum to the problems of the further development of education, acting to overcome difficulties and barriers that have arisen in its functioning, and to program work for its long-term future vision. The popularization of the achievements of the plenum, the broad attitude toward its content and resolution in pre-congress discussion, will allow further realization of actions in this sphere.

We express the conviction that general participation in the discussion will be attended by all circles, including educational and academic. The success of the realization of these aims is determined by the specific actions of each teacher, and each college worker, each educational and training center, and each school. In actions for school and college education there is a need for more decisive and active steps. This is the most important issue for today and tomorrow. [applause]

## SPOKESMAN URBAN HOLDS 21 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291723 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Jan 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign and Polish journalists by Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 21 January]

[Excerpt] Werner Sonne, ARD: Last fall you said that visa sections would be set uip in Tel Aviv and Warsaw. When will this be done? Why is so much time being spent on doing it?

Urban: As soon as technical details are agreed on the sections will be set up.

Sonne: What kind of technical details?

Urban: I do not know, but only these technical problems remain to be solved. This means that there are no reasons other than technical reasons that are responsible for the fact that the accord has still not been implemented in practice.

Gemma Aizpitarte Heriz, ENE: Has the date been set for an appeal to be heard in the case of Lis, Michnik, and Frasyniuk? Has the date been set for the trial of the Confederation for Independent Poland?

Urban: The dates of these two trials have not been set.

Sabar el-Dedir, AL-BA'TH: Is the present Warsaw conference on self-management of plants devoted exclusively to the issue of self-management or will it also discuss economic reform and labor productivity?

Urban: The conference is a meeting with activists of the workers self-management groups and is devoted to the performance of these groups. However, since the entire performance of these groups is connected with economic reform, the issues connected with the functioning of the reform in practice are being given extensive attention. The government regards this conference as important because one of its aims is to stress the great significance we attach to the development of self-management in plants.

Gemma Aizpitarte Heriz: Are Polish volunteers fighting in Lebanon doing it with the knowledge of the Polish Government? On which side are they fighting? What will the government do if there are more such volunteers?

Urban: No Polish volunteers are fighting in Lebanon.

Jevin Ruane, BBC: Can you confirm that Mr Walesa agreed to be interrogated in Olsztyn about Marcin Antonowicz's death? Can you tell us why there have been no new facts about this death? Why have the investigations still not been completed?

Urban: Your first question is ridiculous because, as you must know from the practice of your own country, prosecutors interrogate witnesses whether they agree to it or not. I know that L. Walesa will be interrogated about Antonowicz because he had made public statements suggesting that he might know something about the causes of the death in question. I have already said that the difficulties of interrogating various witnesses, including Lech Walesa, created by their unfitness according to doctor's orders, are responsible for delaying investigations into Antonowicz's death.

Guy Denmore, REUTER: Recently the finance minister made a statement on proposed devaluation in Poland. Could you tell us what will be devalued and when? He also said that only three Polish enterprises will receive central subsidies. Does this mean that all other enterprises -- the poorly performing enterprises -- will be left to their own devices?

Urban: I assume that you mean the devaluation of the zloty in relation to other currencies. Yes, it is our intention to lower the exchange rate of the zloty viz-a-vis other currencies, but I am unable to tell you when this will occur and to what extent.

To avoid any misunderstandings I wish to explain that such fiscal operations which we carry out every year are designed to promote Polish foreign trade and are of no consequence whatever for the domestic value of the zloty. These operations are a result of a certain annual drop in the value of the zloty. The term devaluation is close to the term inflation, and this might create the wrong impression that the government wishes to boost inflation, for example.

As for the three enterprises you have mentioned, I would like you to ask the finance minister to explain the matter because I have no relevant information. Very many Polish enterprises continue to be subsidized in various ways. Various lines of production receive direct and indirect subsidies, including taxation relief, for example. I assume that what the finance minister said applied to a specific way of subsidizing enterprises, but I do not know which way. I know neither this statement nor its context.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: I would like to refer to Mr Walesa. What you have said shows that the government is determined to put him on trial. Which court will try him? What you have said also shows that the government does not intend to honor what you asserted last fall, namely, that the government did not want to send Walesa to prison lest he become a martyr.

Urban: The government has nothing to do with this case. Let me recall that some members of the election commissions concluded that L. Walesa slandered them by questioning the honesty of their work in counting the votes in last year's general elections. Recognizing that the plaintiffs have to be legally protected, the prosecutor took over the case as one of defamation of officials and made an application for a trial, which will be held, but I am unable to tell you anything about its outcome. What I said about Walesa last fall was a political opinion that it would not be in our country's interest to turn Walesa into a martyr. But Walesa is not as important as some other persons and is not able to be as harmful as they could be. I stand by my view.

## EXPANDED MARXIST-LENINIST STUDY SOUGHT

LD302122 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A draft of basic assumptions of the revised system of party training was discussed by the Ideological Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The main idea of the revision is to create conditions for more extensive studies of the foundations of Marxism and Leninism and the party policy. The commission members decided that the most important feature of the revised system should be a close link between training and practice.

## BRIEFS

TELETEXT INTRODUCED -- Warsaw, Jan 23 -- Polish television will start broadcasting a new information system, a telepaper, i.e. information transmitted in form of texts on TV screen, the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported today. For a start, TV viewers will be able to see and read a ten-minute edition of the telepaper (25 pages) every day before and after the regular TV programme on the second channel. The telepaper is an attempt to introduce in Poland the teletext, first launched by the BBC in 1974, in a technically less sophisticated form, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 23 Jan 86 LD]

## DIFFERENCES WITH ITALY OVER LIBYA ISSUE DETAILED

PM291045 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Jan 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cossiga's Visit Ends: Italian-Yugoslav Cooperation Against Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik -- "Broad agreement" was repeatedly stressed by spokesman on both sides at the end of Italian President Fransesco Cossiga's 3-day visit with SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic.

"Yugoslavia," President Cossiga said in an interview with the weekly POLITIKA, "can do a great deal because it is a leading country in the Nonaligned Movement, which includes many of the protagonists in Mediterranean politics, and is therefore a credible channel." At yesterday morning's press conference, however, Deputy Foreign Minister Budnir Loncar made a point of stressing a number of differences.

First, the Yugoslavs are by no means convinced that Al-Qadhdhafi and the Palestinian movement can be identified with terrorism. According to Belgrade leaders, the United States and Israel are as responsible as Al-Qadhdhafi for the tension in the Mediterranean.

"We have normal relations with Libya," Budnir Loncar said, "and believe that relations with any country cannot be conducted by dint of pressures and strong-arm methods, even if that country may be involved in matters of this kind." With regard to an embargo on weapons supplies to Al-Qadhdhafi, the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister pointed out that "Italy is Libya's foremost partner in all fields." When journalists sought explanations for the sanctuary recently granted to Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] the Palestine Liberation Front leader whom Italian magistrates accuse of being the brains behind the "Achille Lauro" hijacking, Budnir Loncar politely replied: "That is water under the bridge."

## ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MARKOVIC

LD240006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti last night received Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, who is on an official visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government.

Andreotti and Markovic exchanged views on bilateral -- in particular economic -- cooperation and on topical international problems and the situation in the Mediterranean region. The results of Markovic's visit to Italy were assessed very positively. The Croatian delegation's 4-day stay in Italy ends today with a visit to Turin and Milan, where Markovic is to meet representatives of the Olivetti and SGS companies with which Yugoslav work organizations cooperate.

## DIZDAREVIC, ABU JIHAD REVIEW MID-EAST SITUATION

LD301647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), member of the Palestinian National Council. At the center of attention in their cordial and friendly talks was the lasted development in the situation in the Middle East, the position of the PLO in the process of seeking a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO.

REPORTAGE ON SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETING

Mikulic Speech

LD302213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt of report on speech by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, at SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium meeting in Belgrade on 30 January]

[Text] [No dateline as received] In other words we are faced with a task of halting, over the next few years, the negative trends which we have been experiencing over a long period, and to reverse them in due course in a positive direction. We must achieve this by relying on our socialist self-management, our production and manpower resources, and by obeying economic criteria. It is yet another challenge for us Yugoslavs. United and through joint efforts we can achieve what to some must seem impossible. We shall succeed, I am sure. I intend to speak in the SFRY Assembly about the conditions and prerequisites for achieving this goal more extensively. Here, I just wish to stress that the present socioeconomic situation and our goals must be borne in mind during the discussions about the composition of the new Federal Executive Council.

I believe that we all agree that our social and our economic situation, in particular, require that the Federal Executive Council includes a number of prominent businessmen from associated labor organizations which have gained a reputation and become known in both Yugoslavia and the world market. It should also include people from a scientific background and from institutions of higher education who are experts in financial policy, foreign economic relations, agricultural policy, the field of market and prices, technological development, energy industry, transport, and tourism. We must also elect cadres from republics and provinces who have established a reputation as experts in the political and economic system of socialist self-management.

And, quite understandably, the Federal Executive Council must include women -- we must bear in mind this when nominating candidates for the Federal Executive Council.

When composing the new Federal Executive Council attention will be paid to the equality of nations and nationalities and to the degree of representation of individual socialist republics and provinces. The decision about the appointment of the president of the Federal Executive Council, federal secretaries, and presidents of the federal committees will be made after all proposals have been analyzed and examined. Those comrades who are considered capable of performing their duties most successfully will be appointed, Branko Mikulic said.

Article 362 of the SFRY Constitution states that "the members of the Federal Executive Council and officials in the federal administration organs and federal organizations are responsible... for carrying out policy and implementing laws, other regulations and enactments exclusive to the organs of the federation, and in carrying out their functions they may not accept directives and orders from the organs and officials of other sociopolitical communities, nor act according to their own directives and orders." Proceeding from this, people should be elected to the Federal Executive Council who have a natural feeling for the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole, that is, for the unity of its economy and markets, the equality of all subjects in economic activity, nations and nationalities, socialist republics and provinces, the territorial integrity of the SFRY, and who will always show equal understanding for the proposals, demands and interests of all socialist republics and provinces. The members of the Federal Executive Council are not the representatives of the associated labor organizations in the republics and provinces from which they originated. They should have the abilities, the work, professional and social recognition, and the personal integrity and viewpoint to enable them in all situations and on any question -- without instructions from their republics or provinces -- to

participate in formulating conclusions and adopting decisions. This, I consider, is a very important criterion for the selection of members of the Federal Executive Council, stressed Mikulic.

Article 348 of the SFRY Constitution and 192 of the law on the foundations of the system of state administration and the Federal Executive Council and federal administration organs states that "the Federal Executive Council comprises the president, members of the council elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation of the republics and the appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces, and individual officials who head federal administrative organs and federal organizations as laid down by the federal law."

The present Federal Executive Council has 28 members. There are those who think that it would be better with somewhat fewer members. This could be achieved by reducing the so-called parity part of the Federal Executive Council. And in the coming months we should conduct political consultations on this, because there are political and practical reasons for and against a reduction of that part of the Federal Executive Council.

In the working sense, it would perhaps be better if the Federal Executive Council were somewhat smaller, but this could encourage the opening of a debate on the equal representation of the republics and the appropriate representation of provinces in the Federal Executive Council. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the members of the Federal Executive Council direct 82 mixed committees formed according to agreements on cooperation with other states, and that the Federal Executive Council has its own working bodies, inter-republican committees and boards which are also directed by the members of the Federal Executive Council. This is why this question will be looked at very carefully. At the same time we should conclude the debates already begun and adopt a stand on the formation of a Federal Committee for scientific and technological development and make a decision on the basis of various initiatives on the possible formation of a committee for tourism as well. If a positive decision is adopted on the formation of any new federal organ, there should not be any need to increase the overall number of employees in organs of the federation.

I believe that there are many reasons for forming a committee or some other body in the federation for scientific and technological development. This is called for by the new technological revolution and the overall development of science and technology in the world and, in particular, by our lagging behind many countries in this development. We are witnesses to the creation of agreements between many states to work in an organized manner on joint projects of technological development and on unification. Also in Yugoslavia work is under way on the adoption of a strategy for technological development. Within the framework of this, joint programs for mastering and developing new technologies will be defined, as well as our scientific and technical self-managing pooling and involvement of the scientific potential in the country on programs of scientific research work and the development of technologies. All this points to the justification of forming a relevant organ for scientific and technological development in the federation, while in tourism other forms of organization are also possible. But this should also be comprehensibly examined.

Furthermore, I believe that all federal secretaries and committee chairmen should have the same independence in carrying out their tasks and should bear full responsibility to the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, and to the public for the sphere of activity entrusted to them, precisely as is the case with the federal secretaries for national defense and foreign and internal affairs. This also calls for the selection of suitable personalities as federal secretaries and as chairmen of the federal committees. They should be able to decisively influence the choice of cadres for key positions in the organs they elect and be authorized to hire external associate experts to deal with particular issues.

Considering the constitutional role and responsibility of the SFRY Presidency in the areas of national defense, foreign policy and the protection of the constitutional order, special consultations will be carried out in the SFRY Presidency on the selection of the federal secretaries for national defense and foreign and internal affairs. I will inform the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the republics and provinces on the views and proposals of the Presidency.

The number of vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council will be decided later. All deliberations so far on the future organization of the Federal Executive Council point to the conclusion that it would be best for the Federal Executive Council to have two vice presidents. This will also be carefully considered in the consultations on the composition of the Federal Executive Council, and afterward a final stand will be adopted.

A stand has been taken in the organs of the LCY that at the present time absolute priority should be given to the election of cadres to the organs and organizations of the federation, and this means to the Federal Executive Council as well. I hope that we will have complete agreement on this in all state and political organs in the federation, the republics and provinces.

I believe that in the consultations there will be support for the orientation toward the election of such personalities to the Federal Executive Council as will qualify it to carry out the responsible tasks and functions of the Federal Executive Council. If there is not support for this I would very seriously and responsibly consider what I should do, stressed Branko Mikulic.

It is possible that some of the proposed candidates for the Federal Executive Council -- for various personal reasons and because of the situation in which we find ourselves which calls for sacrifices and the investment of enormous work efforts -- will refuse to stand for election to the Federal Executive Council. In this connection I would like to recall that it has been asked of me that I take on the position of President of the Federal Executive Council. I am at present in a most prominent state position. At the request of the leadership of the country I have to leave this position and accept an exceptionally difficult job. I say this because in the coming months and years I may make such demands of others, and they will also be duty bound to accept. I believe that in such a situation and at the present time this is the duty of all patriotically oriented people, particularly communists, and that it is necessary to do away with various calculations and combinations for selecting someone and keeping him where it best suits him personally.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the chamber system has an exceptionally important role to play in the realization of the stabilization program. I propose, therefore, that this role should be very carefully and comprehensively examined and that the chambers should be recognized as associations of associated labor. This will call for the strengthening of the cadres of all economic chambers, including the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. I am sure that it would be good if the mandate of the president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia were to last for 4 years. When agreement is reached on this, we should set about selecting someone for this position.

In addition great attention needs to be devoted to the selection of governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the director of the Institute for Planning and the Social Accountancy Service, and of the cadres who manage the federal administrative offices and directorates, if, of course, their mandates have expired or it is considered necessary to carry out certain changes. For these positions it is necessary to propose and elect professional people who have proved themselves in practice as experts on financing, the system of planning, economic analysis, and so on. Allow me, in connection with the election of the Federal Executive Council, just to say the following as well.

For more than a decade now, with only a relatively short reduction of intensity, we have seen a process of transforming the Federal Executive Council into an organ to which criticisms for all the failings, problems, and mistakes in society are addressed on a daily basis -- even those for which, according to the Constitution and the laws, it is not responsible -- [transforming it] into an organ to which are sent the conclusions of political organs and the demands of the republics and provinces for a solution to this or that question or problem, because it was always a question of material issues that could not be "slotted into" existing systemic measures. This always called for a guarantee of additional financial means and for the increased burdening of the economy and the population -- the responsibility was shifted onto the Federal Executive Council. We must clear up these questions and establish a procedure for publicly arguing and examining and resolving such demands in the SFRY Assembly, and for making the Federal Executive Council responsible for what lies within its competence, but not for the failings and mistakes of other organs and organizations. In addition, the Federal Executive Council is also objectively devalued by the status of its members, which should also be corrected.

Without all this it would be difficult to elect a Federal Executive Council in which recognized economists, scientists, social and political workers are gathered together, but without such a composition of the Federal Executive Council there is no prospect of being able to seriously carry out anything and succeed, stressed Branko Mikulic at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

## Debate on Council Composition

LD310014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Debate at Session of SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Following the speech by Branko Mikulic, 21 members of the SAWPY Federal Conference presidium took part in the debate. Mitja Ribicic stressed that now, while the new composition of the Federal Executive Council is being elected, tasks which fall under the jurisdiction of the federation and the Federal Executive council should not be ignored. In his view, the division into current and planned economic policy, which has hitherto been the practice of the Federal Executive Council, should be overcome once and for all. He added that there should be insistence on the republican, provincial, and municipal executive organs implementing federal regualtions, and not doing what suits them. Thus we would eradicate pluralism in behavior and legality.

Dusan Bogdanov stressed that it is not enough to elect a good composition of the Federal Executive Council, because this does not mean that all the problems are resolved. Society as a whole must take part in realizing the strategy of development, bearing in mind the fact that our country must join in the world process of modernization and integration. This means in other words that we should eliminate once and for all all local, isolated systems, even when they prevent themselves as being Yugoslav.

Hisen Prekazi emphasized that is is in the interests of the underdeveloped regions that we have as strong a composition of the Federal Executive Council as possible. It is well known that the present economic difficulties affect the underdeveloped most of all. Kosovo Province will do everything to guarantee cadres who are fully suited to the position, duties, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive Council. Marjan Kalanj agreed that the best cadres should be sent to the federation and to the Federal Executive Council from the republics and provinces, but he stressed that the most capable are also needed in associated labor and in the republics and provinces.

Concluding the debate, Aleksandar Grlickov pointed out that we should rid ourselves of the theory that everyone can do everything. Such practice has inflicted great damage on our society and has objectively contributed to our finding ourselves in the present situation. The Federal Executive Council must be a strong political Executive organ. The synonym for "a strong Federal Executive Council, a strong federation" is not centralism, nor unitarism, but the defense of self-management and the basic production forces. Practice has shown recently that a weak federation has not succeeded in restraining the contradictions between the republics and provinces.

Grlickov then said that several candidates shouldbe proposed as members of the Federal Executive Council so that the mandator will be able to make the most rational combination for the body he will be heading. The registering of candidates should be completed at the latest by 15 March.

Branko Mikulic then expressed thanks for the support, and added that the composition of the Federal Executive Council will be known by April. Together with the candidates he will draft a proposed program of activities and measures which the Federal Executive council will take in implementing adopted policy, which he will present to the SFRY Assembly. I believe that it will be necessary to discuss separately the attitude of the Federal Executive Council toward the SFRY Assembly and joint programs of activity and how to work together on resolving the problems with which we are faced. I would be very pleased if a proposal originated from here, from the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, for a discussion to be initiated in the Assembly in this session on whether the mandate of the presidents of the body, the committees, and commissions should be 1 year. I personally believe that it would be better if it lasted for 4 years, because we would then have opportunities to meet together more often and agree on the work program of both the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council. For the successful work of the Federal Executive I deem it essential to cooperate with the provincial and republican executive councils, and I will not shirk from this.

In conclusion Mikulic said that we will easily deal with those who advocate administrative regulation of the economic trends and relations on the market, if those who have adopted the line of illegal and unconstitutional behavior in various places and institutions of the political system do not play into their hands. Otherwise, Mikulic stressed, it goes without saying that we will keep firmly to the orientation that we should maintain a realistic rate of exchange of the dinar and realistic interest rates, and that we should go for market criteria in the formation of prices. But this in itself is not enough. We must encourage more productive labor with the instruments and measures of economic policy and provide a disincentive to everything negative that can appear, Mikulic said.

The members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium exchanged views on the course of the prenomination activities. It was noted that in many environments the preelection activities are taking place satisfactorily but that political support is lacking. It is characteristic that everywhere many candidates are being registered but that at meetings there is lack of interest. There are also cases of registered candidates not accepting positions offered to them.